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TASS CITES CHERNENKO WASHINGTON POST INTERVIEW

LD170732 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 17 Oct 84

["Konstantin U. Chernenko's Answers to the Questions of THE WASHINGTON POST" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The head of THE WASHINGTON POST's Moscow office D. Doder asked Konstantin U. Chernenko to answer some questions dealing with Soviet-U.S. relations, i.e., a subject which this request refers to as being of concern not only to THE WASHINGTON POST's readers but to millions of people throughout the world.

Given below are the answers by Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Q. President Reagan has said that the United States is prepared to resume a dialogue with the Soviet Union on a broad range of questions including arms control. What is the attitude of the Soviet Union towards President Reagan's expression of readiness for talks?

A. In the past, we have already heard words about the U.S. Administration's readiness for talks but they have never been supported by real deeds which would attest to a genuine desire to reach agreement on a just and mutually acceptable basis at least on one of the essential questions of our relations, particularly in the field of arms limitation and a reduction of the war danger.

Every time we put forward concrete proposals, they would run into a blind wall. Let me give some examples.

Such was the case last March when we identified a whole set of problems. Reaching agreement on them -- or at least on some of them -- would mean a real shift both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole. But, what they did was simply to shirk responding to our proposals.

Such was the case in June when we proposed reaching agreement on preventing the militarization of outer space. This time we were answered but with what? An attempt was made to substitute the very subject of negotiations. It was proposed to discuss issues related to nuclear weapons, i.e., issues which had previously been discussed at the talks in Geneva which were wrecked by the United States itself. At the same time, the United States not only refused to remove the obstacles created by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe but is going ahead with their deployment.

And what about outer space? Instead of preventing an arms race in space, we were invited to proceed to working out some rules for such a race, and in fact to legalize it. Obviously, we cannot agree to that. Our objective is genuinely peaceful outer space and we shall persistently strive for this objective.

These are the facts.

Turning now to President Reagan's statement which you have referred to. If what the President has said about readiness to negotiate is not merely a tactical move, I wish to state that the Soviet Union will not be found wanting. We have always been prepared for serious and businesslike negotiations and have repeatedly said so.

We are ready to proceed to negotiations with a view to working out and concluding an agreement to prevent the militarization of outer space, including complete renunciation of antisatellite systems, with a mutual moratorium -- to be established from the date of the beginning of the talks -- on testing and deployment of space weapons. This is precisely the way we formulated our proposal from the outset. Now it is for Washington to respond.

The Soviet proposal that the nuclear powers freeze quantitively and qualitatively all nuclear weapons at their disposal also remains valid. Agreement on that matter would mean mutual cessation of the buildup of all components of the existing nuclear arsenals, including delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads. The nuclear arms race would thus be stopped. That would radically facilitate further agreements on reductions in and eventual complete elimination of such weapons. The White House still has before it our official proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States initially agree to freeze their nuclear weapons thus setting an example for other nuclear powers.

There is a real opportunity to finalize the agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. Should there be no such texts, these weapons will not be improved, which will put the brakes on the nuclear arms race. Here, too, the United States could prove in deeds the sincerity of its declarations in favour of nuclear arms limitation. The United States can also prove it by ratifying the Soviet-American treaties on underground nuclear explosions. These treaties were signed as far back as 1974 and 1976. Prove it precisely by ratifying them and not by inviting observers, as suggested by the American side, who would merely dispassionately ascertain the fact of explosion.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly called upon Washington to follow our example in assuming an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Every time the answer was "no". Imagine the reverse situation: The United States assumes an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and calls upon us to reciprocate while we say "no", this does not suit us and we reserve the right to a first nuclear strike. What would people in the United States think of our intentions in that case? There can be no two views on that score.

I have mentioned several most pressing problems related to the cessation of the arms race and the strengthening of sincerity. There are other important questions which, I believe, the President is well aware of. All of them call for solutions and for making concrete efforts. Unsupported by practical deeds, words about readiness to negotiate remain mere words.

I believe the above answers your question.

Q. A view is widely spread that recently a shift has become discernible which could lead to better Soviet-U.S. relations. What do you think about this and what is your view of the prospects for these relations in the time to come?

A. Indeed, sentiments in favour of a shift for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations are widely spread in the world. This, in our view, reflects the growing understanding of the importance of these relations, particularly in the current international situation.

Unfortunately, so far there has been no ground to speak of such a shift in Soviet-U.S. relations as a fact of life. Is it possible? I shall give an unequivocial answer to this question: Yes, it is possible. The resolution of the problems to which I referred earlier would help to bring it about.

I am convinced that there is no sound alternative at all to a constructive development of Soviet-U.S. relations. At the same time, we do not overlook the fact that we have different social systems and world outlooks. But, if the responsibility which rests with our countries is constantly kept in mind, if policy is oriented toward peace and not war, these differences not only do not exclude the search for mutual understanding, but call for it.

I have already said in the past and I wish to stress it once again: We stand for good relations with the USA and experience shows that they can be such. This requires a mutual desire to build relations as equals, to mutual benefit and for the good of the cause of peace.

U.S. OFFICIAL ON NATO'S 'VULNERABLE POSITION'

LD162049 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] San Francisco October 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

The U.S. leaders will attach special importance to the development of non-nuclear armaments. This has been stated by the First Deputy Secretary of State of the U.S. Kenneth Dam at the Commonwealth Club in California. He put forward as a pretext for this step a trite allegation about a threat of some "aggression" which is allegedly hanging over the North Atlantic bloc.

Disregarding the opinion of authoritative experts, including those from the U.S., who maintain that there exists an approximate parity of armed forces between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, K. Dam asserted that NATO was in a vulnerable position and that it was in need of new resources of better quality.

Distorting facts, the first deputy secretary of state tried to shift the blame for the breakup of the U.S.-USSR Geneva talks on the limitation of armed forces onto the Soviet Union. At the same time, he stressed that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, which was the real cause of the disruption of the process of working out an understanding in the sphere of arms control, would be continued. Dam's statement to the effect that the U.S. is not going to follow the example of the USSR and pledge no-first use of nuclear weapons even after the fulfillment of the NATO "rearmament" program is another evidence of Washington's hypocrisy in its approach to the problem of the prevention of a nuclear war.

Touching upon other foreign policy problems, Dam made it clear that the U.S. Administration was going to further count on force in international relations and to make its West European allies and Japan increase ever more their military expenditures.

IZVESTIYA ON ABM TREATY EFFECT ON U.S. 'STAR WARS'

PM170957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Forgeries Being Fabricated"]

[Text] New York, 14 Oct — The Reagan administration's fabrications about imaginery Soviet "violations" of commitments in the 'sphere of arms control' are designed to justify Washington's plans to create and deploy new destabilizing first-strike systems.

This is notably brought out for all to see in the revelations by one of the forgery's authors, (K.) Gray, who effectively acknowledges in an article published in the FOREIGN POLICY journal that such slanderous inventions were needed by Washington so as to "decisively break with the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and to upset the strategic balance that the USSR and United States had agreed to observe by signing the SALT II treaty." The administration (K.) Gray points out, fears that the ABM treaty in its present form will hamper the creation and testing of armaments of "vital importance" for the implementation of President Reagan's "star wars" program. The article's author acknowledges that the U.S. planned simultaneous deployment of two new ICBM systems -- MX and Midgetman -- would breach SALT II.

"Reagan's 'star wars' program," (M. Krepon), a director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, observes, "contradicts the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems." Research into the creation of laser weapons and new strategic missile detection and guidance systems, which calls Washington's observance of its treaty commitments into question, is already being carried out with the goal of implementing this program.

This is also pointed out by H. Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association, who considers the Reagan administration's planned testing of antisatellite systems as directed at undermining this important document.

These facts reveal the falsity of Washington's demagogic statements that the United States will refrain from any actions that could undermine Soviet-American strategic arms control agreements. That is precisely why the Reagan administration is now trying to cover up its aggressive designs with yet another dose of anti-Soviet lies.

SOVIET CRUISE DEPLOYMENT RESPONSE TO U.S. POLICY

LD170003 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On Saturday the Soviet Defense Ministry announced that this country had begun the deployment of its own long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. The move was in response to the American deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all models.

This development gives Americans another opportunity to see what an illusory and dangerous policy the Reagan administration is following in trying to achieve military superiority. Washington has been stressing cruises. When it started deploying them along with Pershing II's in Western Europe, it upset the nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva. It has also been equipping its strategic bombers with cruises and since the middle of this year it has been putting the missiles on both submarines and surface vessels. By the end of the eighties, the Reagan administration intends to have 13,000 ground-, air- and sea-based cruise missiles of long range. It hopes with this $20 billion program for the most sophisticated weapons to be able to upset the present military balance in the world and achieve nuclear supremacy. The siting of American ground-launched cruises along with Pershing II's in Western Europe forced the Soviet Union to take adequate retaliatory measures, some of which affect the territory of the United States itself. The Soviet Union has also made successful tests of long-range ground-launched cruises. And, now, since the United States is putting cruises on its bombers, submarines, and surface vessels, the Soviet Union is putting the same weapons on its bombers and submarines.

So, the actions of the Washington administration have given another dangerous spurt to the nuclear arms race and the whole process of controlling nuclear weapons has been blocked. Washington prefers to play down this fact, naturally. When the State Department Press Officer Kathleen Lang commented on the announcement of the Soviet Defense Ministry about the cruises, she mentioned President Reagan's proposal at the Geneva talks for a so-called global ban on ground-launched cruise missiles. But she failed to mention the main thing, that in exchange for this ban the Soviet Union was asked to disarm unilaterally, that is relinquish one-half of its nuclear facilities that confront the NATO nuclear potential in Europe, while the NATO potential would remain unchanged. The Reagan proposal was obviously intended to torpedo the Geneva talks. It is also significant that when the United States Administration refused to ratify SALT II, it violated an important understanding about the limitation of cruise missiles. And when in March 1982, the Soviet Union suggested that the two countries assume a mutual commitment not to deploy sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles of long range, the Reagan administration turned down this proposal as well.

TASS CITES RUDE PRAVO ON SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES

LD161347 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Prague October 16 TASS -- The actions of the U.S. Administration show that the U.S. militaristic circles increasingly indulge in adventurist illusions that it is possible to attain military superiority over the socialist countries, to unleash with impunity a nuclear war and win it, writes today the newspaper RUDE PRAVO in its leading article.

The accelerated deployment by the United States of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe and other regions, the equipment of American strategic bombers, warships, and submarines with long-range cruise missiles, the newspaper stresses, pose an ever growing threat to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The USSR and its allies could not but take reply measures in the light of such an extremely serious situation.

Commenting on the report which was made by the USSR Defence Ministry a few days ago, the newspaper writes: "The Warsaw Treaty member countries on many occasions insistently drew attention to the fact that now that the military-strategic equilibrium was violated and the threat to their security heightened, they would be compelled to take reply measures. Such measures show the "first-strike" strategists that socialist countries have sufficient technical, industrial, and military potential to give a proper reply to any threat and to fully ensure their security."

It is well known, RUDE PRAVO writes, that the United States thwarted and does not want to resume tripartite negotiations on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, that it refused to ratify the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments (SALT-II), that by deploying first-strike missiles it frustrated the Geneva negotiations on nuclear armaments, both medium range and strategic. With the help of subterfuges, the United States seeks to evade negotiations on many other proposals aimed at putting an end to the arms race and preventing the threat of a nuclear war.

Some Western commentators now pretend that they were disheartened by the measures that were taken by the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. They want to convince the world that in this allegedly hides the danger of a Soviet attack. But, in fact, the matter at issue is the neutralisation of the newest American nuclear potential which leads to violation of military-strategic equilibrium. The reply measures of the socialist countries are adequate to the threat which hangs over them and are the guarantee that the NATO militarists will not fall into the temptation to further their criminal designs, the newspaper points out.

U.S. HOPES FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY CHIDED

LD162040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1707 GMT 16 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev; commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry announcement has been received with profound satisfaction in the fraternal socialist countries. The papers of the socialist community states stress that the measures that our country is taking meet the fundamental interests of all Warsaw Pact member states inasmuch as they safeguard their defense capabilities. At the same time, it is noted that these measures are forced and are a response to NATO's feverish nuclear arming. It is recalled that the Soviet Union made quite a few efforts to avert a new round in the arms race.

I will not dwell on the entire history of the question; rather I will recall the main facts.

The protocol to the treaty between the USSR and United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, called SALT II in abbreviated form, recorded both sides' agreement not to deploy cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km on sea-or ground-based launchers.

It was stipulated that the protocol was regarded as an integral part of the treaty.

It would come into force together with the treaty, and remain in force after 31 December 1981 if not replaced prior to that date by an agreement on further measures to limit strategic offensive armaments.

The United States refused to ratify SALT II and derailed the above-mentioned protocol even before the date stipulated in it had expired inasmuch as the cruise missile tests -- and they were banned -- were conducted by it at an accelerated pace.

It is not out of place to also recall that the plans for the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on European territory were approved by NATO in December of 1979, the same year the SALT II treaty was signed. Such a position is explained by the fact that the Pentagon regarded cruise missiles as a means of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Washington entertained illusions that cruise missiles would enable the United States to break away and gain a lead and dictate its will. That is exactly why it treated the protocol on cruise missiles as a scrap of paper. Many American generals and politicians did not hide their desire to achieve superiority. They miscalculated, and by the way, not for the first time. Barely had the sinister nuclear mushrooms from the explosion of American nuclear bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki been dispersed, then the book "When Will Russia Have a Nuclear Bomb?" was published in the United States.

It claimed that quite a few years would elapse before the Soviet Union would master the scientific secrets and complicated technology. Until then, the United States could allegedly pursue a policy of atomic blackmail without the slightest risk. Life has upset these calculations.

But, in the United States, as is clear, the leaders who would very much like to see our country weak and helpless have not become extinct. The craving for diktat is so great that they are stubbornly ignoring facts there. But in such cases, it is by no means the facts which inevitably turn out to be the suffering side. The French newspaper LE MATIN writes that NATO had not expected the USSR to be able to so quickly master the complicated technology connected with cruise missiles. They miscalculated again and the selfsame LE MATIN is correct when it writes that the Soviet Union's actions are evidence that its countermeasures will be quick and systematic.

We honestly and sincerely proposed to the United States that the creation and deployment of long-range cruise missiles be renounced. The United States obviously thought that weakness was at the basis of our proposals. Now the entire world has clearly been convinced that this is not a position of weakness, but one of reason and realism. The Soviet Union sees the first task as halting and turning back the arms race. In the last few years, the United States has rid itself of the accord based on the principles of equality and identical security, hoping to achieve military superiority. But the deployment of Soviet long-range cruise missiles shows once again the utter vanity of such hopes. So, the United States will perhaps understand after all that the only realistic path [realnyy put] is constructive talks and accords on disarmament, and not the arms race which all the same will never lead to U.S. military superiority.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'DISCREDIT' USSR'S 'PEACEFUL POLICY'

LD161843 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has come out in favour of active and constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and the resumption of talks between them on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. These considerations are contained in his report submitted to the current 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The report highly assesses the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

No other country, and above all the United States, followed suit by assuming the non-first-use pledge. This reveals the essence of the present American Administration's policy: When the matter comes down to concrete measures in reducing the risk of nuclear war and lessening world tension, Washington either ignores constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet side, or seeks to discredit the USSR's peaceful policy. Washington's ruling circles stick to this practice even on such vitally important issues as the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Let us recall, for instance, the colourful phases used by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his addresses to the session of the General Assembly before beginning of a general debate on policy matters. His words about peace, however, were in no way backed by concrete proposals on improving the international climate. The American side actually demanded unilateral disarmament of the USSR at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which was wrecked through American fault, by asserting that if the Soviet Union did not accept the American view, no accord would be forthcoming. Indeed, everything did happen like that. The United States did not want a fair, equitable treaty. It sought from the very beginning the wrecking of the talks and the deployment of its first-strike nuclear systems in Western Europe. The Reagan administration adheres to a similar position on strategic armaments, too. Summing up President Reagan's four years in office, THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes that Reagan is opposed literally to all previous arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, while his proposals advanced at the talks with Moscow are so lopsided that this attests to a lack of any striving for a serious dialogue.

It follows from the paper article and the actual position of the U.S. Administration that they in Washington do not want a dialogue, although they do not mind juggling with words in favour of talks with the Soviet Union. This is but a false propaganda trick.

As to the Soviet Union, it favours most radical measures in the field of the limitation of armaments and in disarmanent, and consequently constructive talks. The Soviet side is not only prepared for serious talks, but it insists on them. The USSR's proposals on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, as the Soviet leadership stresses, remain in force. They do not give advantages and do not damage either the United States, or the Soviet Union. The Washington leaders, however, created obstacles in the way of such talks, and, therefore, they themselves should remove these obstacles.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM161347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Nikolay Kurdyumov: "International Review"]

[Text] A Consistent Peace Program

The CPSU Central Committee Great October Socialist Revolution 67th anniversary slogans, published a few days ago, contain an appeal to the peoples of the world that is a concise description of the urgent tasks on whose solution the fate of world peace depends.

"Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle for the removal of the threat of nuclear war! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism! Widen and rally the antiwar movement!

"Let us curb the arms race and defend detente and peace!"

The Soviet land's call for the removal of the threat of a nuclear holocaust that is hanging over the world, for every effort to be made to prevent the further spiraling of the arms race and fueling of war hysteria, and to aid in normalizing the international situation accords with the aspirations of all who are sincerely striving to ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

The CPSU and Soviet state have made a sober assessment of the international situation on the basis of Leninist principles and are tirelessly and consistently seeking to solve the burning problems of the present day. The important new initiatives put forward by the Soviet delegation at the present UN General Assembly session are an example of this responsible and realistic approach and of the USSR's goodwill and readiness for business-like and constructive talks on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

It is no accident that the Soviet proposals on questions of normalizing the international situation, halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and strengthening trust and cooperation are encountering a lively and positive response. A note of harmony was struck, in particular, in the conclusion of the final document of the New York session of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers which notes that the struggle to halt the arms race and the prevention of nuclear conflict remain central problems of our time. The nonaligned countries stressed that peace and security can be guaranteed only by means of general and complete disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and they called, as a first step, for an immediate ban on the use of nuclear weapons. The meeting's participants also advocated the adoption of immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space. They noted the continuing deterioration of the international situation and pointed out the explosive situation in the Near East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean, and other areas.

It is no secret that the exacerbation of the international situation is the result of the policy of the United States which has no wish at all to abandon its reckless plans to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to be able to dictate to the peoples. And no Washington rhetoric about "peace-loving intentions" is going to mask this fact. In fact, the U.S. Government is continuing to seek out more and more areas for building up its armaments with a view to smashing the existing parity.

A few days ago the U.S. Senate once again rejected the amendment submitted by Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield to a bill proposing the placing of "mutually verifiable moratoriums on the hesting and deployment of new ballistic nuclear missiles and antisatellite systems, and also on the testing of nuclear warheads." The White House supporters in the Senate demagogically claim that freezing nuclear arsenals would place the United States at a disadvantage. But the real reason, as AP noted, is that such a step would mean an end to flight tests and deployment of MX ICBM's and other weapon systems, and that is certainly not part of the Reagan administration's plans. The recent gross fabrication by the White House about imaginary Soviet "violations" of commitments in the arms control sphere have the same purpose -- to justify the administration's course toward sabotaging efforts to limit arms and to halt above all, the nuclear arms race.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, in October, within the context of the program for building up combat might announced by the Reagan administration, the Pentagon has embarked on the production of new types of nuclear shells for 155-mm guns and 8-inch howitzers. The ammunition will be stored on the territory of a number of West European countries where the latest U.S. first-strike missiles are already deployed. The further acceleration of the flywheel of dangerous preparations was the leitmotif of the latest NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in Stresa (northern Italy) recently. Washington used it as a lever for pressuring the allies in order to further accelerate the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Britain, Italy, and the FRG.

In conditions where West German territory is being turned into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles, one is increasingly aware of the intrigues of the opponents of European security and the revanchist forces who are trying to call into question the territorial and political realities in central Europe and the inviolability of European borders.

In this situation the further strengthening of the friendship and cohesion of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and all the fraternal socialist states as well as the effective coordination of their actions in the international arena are a very important factor in reducing the danger of war in Europe and the world as a whole, maintaining peaceful and constructive relations between countries, and resolutely rebuffing any intrigues by the forces of imperialism, revanchism, and war. Imperialist circles are deluding themselves if they think they can make the socialist community yield ground. The socialist countries have all they need to protect their vital interests.

In connection with the Soviet party and Government delegation's attendance at the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted the dynamic development of all aspects of fraternal relations between the CPSU and SED and between the USSR and the GDR. The signing of a long-term program for the development of cooperation between our countries in the scientific, technical, and production sphere during the period up to the year 2000 was a major new contribution to the strengthening of these relations.

An important element in present-day international relations is the Nonaligned Movement, which is contributing in a positive way to the anti-imperialist struggle, to the liberation of peoples, to the consolidation of national independence, to the struggle for disarmament and detente, and to the development of international cooperation and establishment of a new international economic order. It is natural, therefore, that the Soviet Union should see the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which make up the majority of the states in the Nonaligned Movement, as their comrades-in-arms in the struggle for peace. In their turn, the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states are constantly supporting the struggle of the peoples who are defending their freedom and independence and the right to build a new life through social progress.

This stance was strikingly confirmed again during last week's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by 'A.'A Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). The talks and the signing, during the visit, of a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and YAR are an important milestone in the consistent development of Soviet-North Yemeni relations. The treaty creates a sound legal basis for the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries and for their joint action to ease international tension, including efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the surest way to achieve this aim is to convene an international conference on the Near East with the obligatory participation of the PLO on an equal basis. "We are on the Arabs' side," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, because they are struggling for a just cause, for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty."

Soviet-Algerian ties are also developing successfully. During the recent visit to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic by a CPSU delegation and the talks with an Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) party delegation, both sides noted with satisfaction the high level of development of Soviet-Algerian relations and advocated the further strengthening and widening of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, between the Soviet and Algerian peoples. The two parties' representatives declared their desire to develop ties between the CPSU and FLN and to expand the coordination of their actions in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, freedom and independence among the peoples.

Victims of the "Social Guillotine"

The attention of many foreign press organs was attracted last week to the economic and domestic policy debate which took place in the United States between the head of the current administration and the Democratic Party's presidential nominee, W. Mondale. For all President Reagan's efforts to present his "service record" in the most optimistic light, it remains an indisputable fact that 4 years of government in the interests of the monopolies and the use of the "social guillotine" on the poorest strata have resulted in new hardship and privation for the broad popular masses. G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, shows that since it came into office the present U.S. Government has cut appropriations for social programs for the poor by $130 billion and the major monopolies have received tax concessions worth $750 billion in all. In the 4-year period, about 30 million Americans have experienced the disastrous consequences of unemployment. The real wages of working people who have managed to keep their jobs have fallen by 3.5 percent and the number of people living in poverty has risen by several million, reaching the highest level for many years -- over 35 million. Around 3 million Americans are now homeless.

The problem of the massive budget deficit that is pushing interest rates up and is resulting in new economic upheavals is a most acute problem for the entire global capitalist economy as well as for the United States. The Republicans' leaders, as is known, promised to eliminate the deficit by 1983. But, in fact, as a result of unprecedented militarist expenditure, the deficit reached $200 billion last year and is at nearly $160 billion in the first 10 months of 1984.

At the London conference of the "big seven" leading capitalist countries this summer, Washington essentially ignored the West European leaders' calls for an end to financing the U.S. economy at the partners' expense through artificially high interest rates. Since then anxiety has grown. At a recent seminar in Italy worried economic experts noted that the present U.S. currency and financial policy is doing irreparable damage to the West European countries' economies. As a result, Western Europe is seeing an increase in inflation, an outflow of capital, and an increase in unemployment.

Mass unemployment is typical of the majority of West European countries. For many months now Britain has been an arena for major economic and social upheavals. The Conservative government's policy, based on the strategy of austerity, denationalization and attacks on social programs, has resulted in the greatest economic slump since the war and unemployment is now nearly 3.3 million, according to official figures. That amounts to an increase of 2 million unemployed workers under Tory rule.

Working people, above all the miners, who were among the first doomed to lose their jobs, responded with decisive actions in defense of the right to work. The miners' heroic strike, which is now into its 8th month, has become a genuine class battle in the course of which the Tory government has resorted to savage police reprisals and launched a furious campaign against the trade unions. However, the authorities have not been able to crush the strikers. Inside and outside Britain there is a growing campaign of solidarity with the British workers' courageous struggle.

The Racists' Terror

Tumultuous and dramatic events are occurring in South Africa -- that racist preserve -- whose rulers have responded to mass demonstrations by the indigenous African population with brutal reprisals. According to press reports, goons have used firearms, tear gas grenades and electrified batons against Africans seeking the right to human dignity. Regular troops were used along with police and security forces to quell the demonstrations. Dozens of people were killed and hundreds were injured as a result.

Despite the terror, the campaign to boycott the so-called "constitutional reform," whose purpose is to perpetuate apartheid and the Africans' lack of rights, has not subsided. Barricades have appeared on some streets. According to reports from South Africa, the broadest strata of the population are now joining in the struggle against the apartheid system.

It must be said that the racist Pretoria regime is adopting the same tyrannical and violent approach in neighboring Namibia, seeking, despite the UN decisions and with the United States and some other imperialist countries as accomplices, to keep its people in the colonial yoke. But despite all the racists' endeavors and excesses, the policy of colonialism and apartheid can have no future, it is doomed.

PRAVDA ASSESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

PM160929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "What the General Debate has Shown"]

[Text] New York, 12 Oct -- The general debate at the UN General Assembly lasted 3 weeks. It ended yesterday.

Almost all representatives of the international community, with rare exceptions, spoke from the rostrum about today's burning problems and the most burning one of them: the immediate necessity to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. In conversations with your correspondent, many participants in the forum acclaimed the inclusion on the agenda, at the USSR's initiative, of the important and urgent question "On the Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes, For the Benefit of Mankind." In their opinion, the positive discussion of this question would not only help block a new and most dangerous channel of the arms race, but would also help unite all states in the peaceful exploration and opening up of outer space.

The contents of the discussion showed also most clearly the great topicality of the initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries regarding the fact that relations between nuclear powers ought to be governed by certain norms stemming from the need to avoid a nuclear clash, and, in this connection, the other nuclear powers' acceptance of the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, following the USSR's example and in accordance with the wish of the majority of UN member-states.

The problems raised by the representatives of the international community provide eloquent evidence of the topicality of another Soviet initiative at the United Nations: to examine at the assembly, also as important and urgent, the question "On the Impermissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions By States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States."

Having listened to D. Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, who was welcomed with tumultuous applause, the delegates were convinced as to who it is that has elevated terrorism to the status of state policy today. The U.S. Administration is appropriating millions of dollars to continue the extermination of the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples. Children, young people, women, doctors, and teachers are dying and schools and food stocks are being destroyed. Meanwhile, the decisions of the International Court in The Hague are being ignored, UN resolutions are being rejected, and international law and the laws of the United States itself are being flouted. Official Washington has become both judge and executioner.

The imperialists' undeclared war against Afghanistan was cited as an example of the policy of state terrorism by that country's Foreign Minister S.M. Dost.

As regards the African Continent, Mozambique Foreign Minister J. Chissano said in his speech, there, too, the imperialist forces -- and more specifically the Pretoria racists who are supported by the Western powers -- are also sending gangs of mercenary terrorists into Mozambique, Angola, and other independent states to destroy the civilian population.

And what did the U.S. Administration and its closet allies contribute to the debate?

U.S. President R. Reagan's address contained a superabundance of general propositions about the need to attain lasting peace. Nevertheless, the forum's delegates failed to hear a single, even slightly constructive proposal on curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

In response to the specific Soviet initiatives to erect a permanent barrier in the way of militarizing outer space, the head of the United States uttered only nebulous promises about the possibility of starting talks on this issue in the future. This is where the "peaceable note" of the White House falls flat. Nor is this accidental: After all, people in Washington intend to continue the most dangerous militaristic course of attaining military superiority, including superiority in outer space.

The statements by G. Howe, leader of Great Britain's foreign policy department, and FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher showed that the United States' closet NATO allies will remain completely fettered to the White House policy that led to the collapse of the Geneva talks, as well as to the stubborn blocking of talks to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The representatives of the international community expressed alarm in connection with the explosive situation in the hotspots of the world, expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, called for an end to the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, and condemned the policy of apartheid.

SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach drew attention to the dangerous situation in Indochina, where the imperialist and reactionary forces are persisting in their attempts to impose their will on the peoples of that region.

The heads of delegations from Arab and other countries, supporting the USSR's proposals for settlement of the Near East crisis, called for immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the implementation of the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights.

Many representatives of developing countries criticized the relations between "North" and "South" as well as the policy of diktat by imperialist forces and the imposition of crushing terms to "aid." It was also pointed out that the problems of the developing world are impossible to solve without halting the arms race.

The entire progress of the general debate at the 39th UN General Assembly session not only brought to the surface the most urgent problems of the present, and primarily the imperative necessity to strengthen peace and eliminate the nuclear threat, but also pointed out ways to resolve them.

The world again saw for itself who it is that, manifesting good will, proposes a specific program of action and who it is that, taking refuge behind propaganda twaddle, pursues military superiority in the vain hope of imposing his will on other peoples.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONCERNED OVER MIDEAST TENSION

LD161036 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 16 TASS -- Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reporting:

A report of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expresses serious concern over persisting tensions in the Middle East which remains one of the most explosive regions of the world. The report deals with the observance of United Nations resolutions on Israeli policy on Syria's Golan Heights and other occupied territories, and the search for a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East problem. The document sums up government replies of several nations to the request of the United Nations secretary general for information on measures taken to implement the U.N. resolutions.

The annexationist and inhuman policy of Israel, enjoying all-round support of U.S. imperialism, as well as imperial ambitions of the U.S.A. with respect to the Middle East says a reply of the Government of Afghanistan, constitute a serious threat to peace and security both in that region and the world over.

On the one hand, the U.S.A. supplies economic and military aid to Israel and supports it politically for destabilising the region from inside, on the other, it directly intervenes in the affairs of the region, maintaining its fleet in the Mediterranean and its Armed Forces in the Middle East, thus, posing a threat to national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the region and the adjacent zones. The objective of the aggressive imperialist quarters, says a reply of the GDR Government, is to establish their domination in the Middle East and to turn it into a military springboard.

A comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East problem is impossible without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and without the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self determination and the establishment of a state of its own, the Government of Bulgaria emphasises. The practical way toward this goal, says a reply of the Polish Government, lies through the convocation of an international peace conference with the participation of all the sides concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

A reply of the U.S.S.R. Government says that the developments in the Middle East confirm that the policy of Israel and its all-round support by the U.S.A. which encourages expansionist ambitions of its partner in the "strategic alliance" and resorts to a direct armed intervention in Arab countries itself is the cause of persisting explosive tensions in that region. The Soviet Union deems it necessary that all existing possibilities be used to put an end to the Israeli aggression, eliminate its consequences, and ensure the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. This is precisely what the Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement of July 29, 1984 are aimed at.

U.S., NATO SEEK GREATER PRESENCE IN AFRICA

PM161352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vladimirov "Commentator's Column": "Sights Trained on Africa"]

[Text] The NATO member-states are actively trying to consolidate their strategic positions in Africa and are striving to enmesh the black continent in a network of military bases. A clear impression of these plans by the United States and its NATO allies is provided by the map of Africa recently published by the U.S. magazine GROUND LEVEL, which is dotted with symbolic representations of warships, aircraft, missiles, and radar installations. The sinister rash of militarist marks covers many sections of the map.

In Somalia, for example, the Pentagon continues its work to transform the ports of Berbera and Kismaayo into U.S. naval bases for operations in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. People in Washington do not rule out transporting U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" to these bases in case of need. International imperialism headed by the United States, the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMAN notes in this connection, is striving to whip up tension in the Horn of Africa and restore its positions undermined by the national-democratic revolution in Ethiopia.

The main partner of the United States and NATO in Africa is still racist South Africa, where they make use of the Durban and Simonstown naval bases. The Western countries' military cooperation with the apartheid regime, observers note, creates a threat to the security of the "Front-line" states — Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

NATO also has other parts of Africa in its sights. The United States is actively trying to use the satellite tracking station located close to Kinshasa (Zaire). French subunits are stationed in a number of African countries. France has entangled Gabon, the Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, and Senegal in a web of military contracts. By concluding military cooperation agreements with African countries, the Western powers are trying to open up channels for open interference in the affairs of the black continent. An example of this can be seen in the landing of mercenaries in several West African countries and the Comoros Islands, as well as the events in Chad.

Grave concern among north African countries is caused by the U.S. 6th Fleet permanently stationed in the Mediterranean and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles which has started in Sicily.

The NATO countries are aiming to use their military infiltration of the continent as a means of forcing sovereign states to give up their independent policy. History, however, cannot be reversed. Africa is fully resolved to uphold its independence.

MONDALE CRITICIZES REAGAN'S 'STAR WARS' PLANS

LD150846 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT L5 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 15 TASS -- Walter Mondale, the U.S. presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, has criticized the Reagan administration's plans to start militarizing outer space. Speaking over radio in the city of Minneapolis, he declared that the implementation of a programme of establishing a space-based anti-missile defence network is fraught with a new, extremely dangerous phase of the arms race. The realization of Reagan's "star wars" plans, Mondale stressed, will undermine the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Missile Defences (ABM Treaty), which is the most effective arms control accord, and will undermine universal peace.

Mondale called for an immediate termination of the testing and deployment of space weapons, for the prevention of the spread of the arms race into near earth space.

IZVESTIYA'S PALLADIN VIEWS BUSH-FERRARO DEBATE

PM161055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Palladin report under the rubric "On-the-Spot Reportage: "Another Round"]

[Text] Philadelphia -- An election debate was held in Philadelphia, one of the biggest U.S. cities, with the participation of Vice President George Bush and the Democratic Party candidate for that post, Geraldine Ferraro.

A similar duel had taken place between the main figures in the battle for the White House -- its present incumbent R. Reagan, and W. Mondale, who dreams of getting there. In the opinion of the majority of observers, the pretender to the post of president won the duel, and very convincingly, too. This caused patent confusion in the Republican camp, which had previously argued that the outcome of the election campaign was already decided -- in their favor, naturally. The near-despondent Democrats, for their part, took heart and declared that the turning point has come in the presidential race. One way or another, the voters have begun to take an interest in what happens, and the significance of the Bush-Ferraro debate has correspondingly increased.

Both participants in the debate, guided by the laws of advertising, rehearsed their stage appearance in advance in conditions as close as possible to the real thing. Bush polished his role in debates with Republican Congresswoman Lynn Martin, who is said to resemble Ferraro in her speaking manner, temperament, and even appearance. The vice presidential candidate, for her part, tried to enter into her role and rehease her means of defense and attack in disputes with Robert Barnett, a Washington lawyer who played Bush.

It is apposite to recall another American political tradition that came into play on the eve of this event. In an attempt to throw Ferraro off balance and undermine her prestige right-wing organizations supporting the Reagan administration (not without the White House knowledge and approval, according to the press here) launched a true persecution of Ferraro.

As for the debates themselves, they confirmed, for the umpteenth time, the inability of the U.S. bourgeois parties, which take turns in power, to deliver the Americans from the age-old problems of capitalism -- mass unemployment, flagrant inequality between rich and poor, and discrimination against minorities.

However, as Ferraro pointed out not without reason, these American societal ills have been allowed to develop unchecked under the present Washington administration. Several million more families have fallen below the poverty line, and the number of homeless has increased. Vice President Bush's only reply to this was the unsubstantiated assertion that U.S. history has never seen a better defender of ordinary Americans than the government he represents.

An equally marked contrast between the White House's statements and reality emerged when Bush and Ferraro discussed foreign policy issues. Bush reiterated the conception and terminology of the present Washington administration: peace from a position of strength and the resumption of disarmament talks only after the United States has attained military-strategic superiority and on terms favorable to the White House. Bush's statement on the "adherence" of the cabinet he represents to the disarmament notion and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, and also on the "promising" nature of the present U.S. approach to relations with the USSR, flagrantly contradicted the results of the Reagan administration's 4-year rule.

Ferraro took a different line on these questions. Today, she stressed, there is no more important problem that that of preventing nuclear catastrophe. The candidate for the post of U.S. vice president convincingly refuted her opponent's thesis that the blame for the wrecking of the Geneva disarmament talks and the curtailment of high-level Soviet-American contacts rests with the Soviet Union. For the sake of continuing the arms race, Ferraro stated, the present American Administration is deliberately misrepresenting the truth about the world balance of strategic forces. Using recent examples of the White House's actions, she demonstrated its fundamental hostility to peace talks as a means of settling the conflicts in Central America.

As always, political observers here are trying to convert the results of the debate into figures reflecting the popularity of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Meanwhile, President Reagan and presidential candidate Mondale are preparing for a new debate, set for 21 October, which will be entirely devoted to foreign policy issues.

ACADEMICIAN SAYS U.S. SANCTIONS 'BOOMERANG'

LD151056 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. Administration in the field of scientific cooperation with the USSR boomerang, Academician Guriy Marchuk, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and technology, told journalists. He pointed out that the USSR with its vast scientific, technical, and economic potential had always ensured the prompt development of the advanced sectors of industry and the economy.

Guriy Marchuk recalled that during the past 10 years alone U.S. companies bought from the USSR and other socialist countries more than 125 licenses. But, at present, the U.S. Administration, violating the principles of state-to-state relations, goes back on agreements concluded earlier, organizes trade, credit, and technological blockages, and resorts to embargoes and "sanctions" in its relations with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The states of the socialist community want broader cooperation because it helps to speed up the economic and social progress of the peoples, improves political trust and eventually contributes to stronger peace, Academician Marchuk noted.

Cooperation with socialist countries has a special role to play for the USSR, he stressed. For the current five-year period alone (1981-1985), agreements on more than 1,500 projects and research programmes on a multilateral basis and on more than 2,300 ones on a bilateral basis have been concluded with the CMEA countries.

The Soviet Union's intergovernmental agreements with developing countries grew in number from 18 in 1960 to 70 this year. About 1,700 industrial projects, power plants, hydroengineering facilities, and agricultural projects have been built in those countries with Soviet assistance and about 1,400 are under construction now. Design projects and surveys are also being done with Soviet participation and national personnel is trained. The developing countries display much interest in Soviet achievements in the development of deserts, in the use of solar energy, in seismic-proof construction methods, and in environmental protection.

U.S. EMBARGOES 'STRENGTHEN' SOVIET ECONOMY

LD161802 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[(Aleksandr Yasnev) commentary]

[Excerpts] It is 2 years since Project Exodus was launched in the United States. The project was designed to prevent the export of military goods, modern electronics products, and oil and gas extraction and transportation machinery to the Soviet Union or other socialist countries. Twenty-two million dollars were appropriated for the project. In what way has this money, taken by the administration out of the pockets of taxpayers, benefitted the United States? This is the question that will now be examined by our news analyst (Aleksandr Yasnev).

Let's begin with the sale of goods that have a military purpose. For one thing, it is something of a mystery why Project Exodus was needed to control this, when this has long been the job of the vigilant coordinating committee on the multilateral control of exports to the socialist countries set up in the United States 35 years ago. Or another, every boost given to the American military budget is attributed by the administration to some kind of a quantitative and qualitative lead, supposedly enjoyed by the Soviet Union in all types of armaments. But if that is so, why should we want to buy American military goods?

The whole point, however, is that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is the initiator of every new military program. As for the Soviet Union, it merely takes the necessary steps to maintain the strategic parity of the two countries and ensure its security, and, in doing so, the USSR relies entirely upon its own scientific, technological, and industrial potential. To count on meeting the American challenge by means of American supplies would surely be folly, to say the least.

Now let's turn to electronics. There's no denying this is a field in which the United States has been highly successful. But, at the same time, as has been noted by the American journal ELECTRONICS, the technological facilities in the Soviet Union are fully up to the job of manufacturing integrated circuits of the same quality as American ones, and surely it would be naive to think that technology import curbs can hamper the development of the country that launched the first artificial earth satellite, ushered in the era of manned space flight, and is creating the most advanced and long-lived orbital space stations.

Finally, let's consider the third object of Project Exodus: To limit exports of oil and gas equipment to the USSR. The Soviet Union has been and continues producing enough oil and gas not just to meet its own needs but for exports as well.

America, on the other hand, lost credibility as a trading partner even among its allies in Europe. Just as American companies lost huge profits when their Soviet orders went to their West European competitors.

In short, Project Exodus has been a fiasco on every count. Twenty-two million dollars have gone down the drain, but then this could have been foreseen. The United States is on record as having failed in attempting an economic blockade of the USSR in the twenties, trade restrictions in the thirties, and exerting economic pressure on the USSR following WW II.

Why then these new sanctions and embargoes, which are certain to fail? The fact is that sanctions worsen the already strained relations between our two countries, and that helps the administration to persuade taxpayers to pay for steadily growing military expenditures and to accept cuts in social programs. But there is one thing Washington obstinately refuses to take into account. Strange as this may seem at first glance, all these American embargoes and restrictions on trade with the USSR have only served to strengthen the Soviet economy, the country's self-sufficiency and reliance on its own resources, while the sponsors of these measures have only suffered disappointment, losses, and have seen their credibility undermined on world markets.

CIA 'MANIPULATING LAWMAKERS' ON C. AMERICAN POLICY

LD162358 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The daily NEW YORK TIMES has provided new details concerning a scandal at the Central Intelligence Agency, sparked by revelations of a former CIA agent, John Horton. Comment is by Mikhail Glebov.

Last spring, John Horton, a ranking CIA expert on Latin America, was preparing a survey on Mexico. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the conflict followed a statement by the CIA director, William Casey. Casey said he wanted the survey to portray Mexico's economic and political problems as a threat to its internal stability and a potential threat to Central America and even to the United States. Horton refused to alter his survey, saying there were no intelligence data to substantiate the conclusions that Casey wanted. But the arguments with Casey produced a predictable result. Last May, Horton had to resign, and another officer was instructed to alter the survey.

John Horton was the second expert on Latin America to make a public walkout of the CIA this year. Another analyst, David MacMichael, wrote in the press last summer about the true value of the CIA's reports concerning some communist threat allegedly coming from Nicaragua. According to MacMichael, the CIA allegations that the disturbances in El Salvador were masterminded by Nicaragua were absolutely false. An analysis of classified documents at the CIA convinced MacMichael that the reports about Nicaragua shipping weapons into El Salvador were absolutely groundless. David MacMichael refused to contribute to the deception, so he quit the CIA and decided to expose the lie. He believed the nation should know that the CIA is adjusting information in accordance with the current policy. And the essence of that policy is well known. The leader of the governing party of the House of Representatives, Robert Michel, has defined it as follows: This is our hemisphere, and it is we who set terms here.

Proceeding from this claim, the United States invaded Grenada 1 year ago. Grenada refused to live by American terms. The administration has spent $400 million on efforts to quell the Nicaraguan revolution because that revolution put an end to the pro-American Somoza dictatorship. The administration is sending weapons into El Salvador to help keep afloat a regime that's no good for the Salvadoran people but is good for American corporations and obeys orders from Washington. But all these actions are at striking variance with the administration's claims of devotion to democracy and free choices.

The actions are reminiscent of last century when the White House openly regarded Latin America as its colony. Now it's inventing stories about some communist threat to portray American intervention as a retaliatory measure. The administration does not care that there are no facts to substantiate those stories. The stories are invented by obedient analysts to be used to mislead the American public and Congress, where protests have been growing against the United States military adventures in the region. And the CIA director, William Casey, has been quite active in manipulating the lawmakers. TIME magazine has quoted one of Casey's colleagues as saying that Casey regards Congress as a pack of spies poking their noses into everything. So falsified surveys are part of the effort to divert their attention.

SHULTZ MEETS WITH CANADIAN COUNTERPART

LD170617 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 17 TASS -- The one-day working visit to Canada by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is over. In Toronto he held talks with new Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. According to State Department spokesmen, global matters, and first of all East-West relations, as well as the entire range of bilateral problems were discussed during the meeting.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON SOVIET-JAPANESE CONFERENCE

OW161149 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

["Full Text" of the Joint Communique of the Fourth Soviet-Japanese Roundtable Conference]

[Text] The Fourth Soviet-Japanese Roundtable Conference was held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding in Moscow from 10 to 12 October 1984, under the joint sponsorship of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Japan Society, the Japanese Association of Cultural Links With Foreign Countries, members of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, the Japan-USSR Friendship Association, the Japan-USSR Interchange Association, the the Japan-USSR Trade Association.

Approximately 500 notables representing various Soviet and Japanese circles including deputies to the Supreme Soviet, Japanese Dietmen, leaders and activists of public organizations, scholars, religious figures, and artists, journalists, leaders and activists in sports and culture, and businessmen.

On the basis of the negotiations between the two sides over the past year and more, as well as of the discussions during the prepatatory stages of the conference, and under the main theme of "friendship and good-neighborliness is the only path to achieving peace and trust between the people of the Soviet Union and Japan," a lively discussion was held on various issues, including an analysis of the issues regarding the current international situation, the present condition of Soviet-Japanese relations and prospects for their development, the development of economic cooperation, academic and cultural exchanges, the role of mass media in strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples, and the development of friendly activities, including the expansion of sports and tourist exchanges.

At both the plenary and subcommmittee sessions, opinions were frankly exchanged in an active and diversified way among the participants, who were concerned with the serious current international situation and with Soviet-Japanese relations, which have been stagnant in recent years, and it was a fruitful conference, held in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

The participants unanimously stressed that the unprecedented arms race and intensified world tension have imposed the danger of nuclear war on all mankind. They also agreed that the most practical and important current task for all mankind is to prevent nuclear war, and, therefore, efforts should be concentrated to turning this age of the arms race and danger of war into genuine peace through the easing of tension. For this purpose, they pledged efforts to limit and reduce armaments, and to achieve a total ban on all mass destruction weapons, including nuclear arms and chemical weapons, not only on earth, but also in space.

At the conference, the Soviet side emphasized that all nuclear powers should pledge not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, and that the Soviet Union would never deal nuclear strikes against nonnuclear states, while the Japanese side emphasized that Japan would abide by its peace-oriented Constitution and its Three Nonnuclear Principles. The participants' attention was drawn to the fact that the current arms race has not only imposed pressure on the people's livelihood, but also hampered sufficient aid to the developing countries suffering from poverty and food shortages. On the basis of this viewpoint, all participants confirmed the need to check the arms race.

A debate was conducted at the conference on the recent rapid acceleration of the arms race in the Asian and Pacific areas, and as a result, the two sides concluded that all the countries in the area should make common efforts to establish interstate relations based on the relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence, and mutual trust and cooperation. The participants also confirmed through the debate that the strengthening and development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan not only conform to the long-term and vital interests of the two countries' peoples, but also are an indispensable factor in strengthening peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

As the conference was convened in conjunction with the recent continual efforts by the governments, parliaments, and nongovernmental sectors on theri own behalfs to solve the aggravated bilateral problems of the past few years, the participants held that it was pertinent to hold the conference at this time, and that it provided a good opportunity to improve relations between the two countries, and conducted the debate with enthusiasm.

The participants highly appraised past efforts by leaders of the two countries to improve Soviet-Japanese relations, concluded that it would be necessary to establish Soviet Japanese relations on a treaty basis, and agreed that concerted efforts should be made to provide conditions for establishing basic principles for bilateral relations with the main purpose of signing a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan. They also concluded that though differences of opinion on some issues existed, efforts should be made to reduce, or eliminate, these differences for the purpose of developing friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries' peoples.

The participants conducted an extensive discussion on trade and economic problems between the two countries, and both sides agreed that all efforts are indispensable to the expansion of trade by making good use of past experience, as well as to the reestablishment and improvement of various forms of economic cooperation based on mutual benefit. Both sides stressed the need to remove the policies, obstacles, and restrictions negatively influencing the development of bilateral economic relations.

In view of long-term bilateral economic prospects, and the future changes in industrial structures, the two sides agreed it would be important to hold governmental negotiations on economic, scientific, technological, and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan for the purpose of developing future economic relations between the two countries.

The participants also discussed various ways to further promote exchanges and friendly activities, including academic, cultural, and sports exchanges, as well as exchanges in the mass media and tourism, promised to have these exchanges realized, and agreed to propose to their respective governments that they sign an agreement on intergovernmental cultural exchanges to assist in, and develop, all these exchanges. Furthermore, they confirmed that this would contribute to the elimination of the causes of distrust, misunderstanding, and insufficient understanding existing between the two countries.

Throughout the current conference, it has been strongly felt that mutual dialogue and friendly ties can bring about valuable and practical results, and it has been confirmed that it will be necessary to expand and develop extensive dialogue between people in various fields and circles. Furthermore, it is expected that all the above-mentioned exchanges can be carried out through repeated efforts. It has been assigned to the executive committees of both sides to decide that the next conference will be held in Tokyo, and also to set a definite date and procedures for the conference.

KOHL'S REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

Kornilov on Kohl-Zia Talks

LD161513 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Statements about "Soviet threat" in Asia, about "Soviet occupation of Afghanistan", coached in the obviously Washington style, are being again heard in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. Who makes such fabrications? Is he yet another high-placed visitor from the United States which is known to have launched and continues the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? No, this time statements of the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet character come from the FRG chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Helmut Kohl's visit to Pakistan is the first official trip of a West German chancellor to that country and one could have expected that in the centre of attention of the sides there will be questions pertaining to the state and prospects of Pakistani-West German relations. No, both Kohl and president Pakistan General Ziaul Haq, obviously seeking to please Washington, put the so-called "Afghan problem" to the fore. It is well known that the problem is rooted in attempts of the United States and some other states to turn back by force the development of events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in incessant armed intrusions into Afghanistan from outside. But that was not the topic of negotiations in Islamabad. They were as if trying to outdo one another in "putting pressure" on sovereign Afghanistan, in intensifying the anti-Afghan hullabaloo which was unleased by certain Western circles.

In the recent years the United States spent about a thousand million dollars for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. About 90 special camps and bases for new anti-Afghan gangs of bandits and terrorists to be formed and armed were set up on the Pakistani territory through the effort of the CIA and other Western special services. The FRG is also making its "contribution" to that anti-Afghan activity: In the course of Pakistani-West German negotiations it was noted that in the recent period of time alone Bonn allocated 20 million marks for maintenance of terrorists, called "Afghan refugees". These allocations, as is reported, will continue growing. Helmut Kohl's statement that his country allegedly champions political settlement of the "Afghan issue" looks, to say the least, hypocritical against this background.

The results of Helmut Kohl's visit to Pakistan show that in Asia, just as in Europe the FRG ruling circles are led by the aggressive expansionist policy of Washington. Who benefits from such a line, whose interests does it serve? In any case -- not the interests of the FRG, the people of which strives for stabilisation of the international situation, not for heightening of tension.

Ostrogorskiy Raps FRG Role

DW170603 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Islamabad, one of the main topics of the talks between General Ziaul Haq, leader of Pakistan's military regime, and FRG Chancellor Kohl was the so-called Afghanistan question, our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

At a press conference before his depature for Bonn, Mr Kohl stated that his government advocates a negotiated political solution to the Afghanistan question.

However, this position is not supported by all the events associated with the visit and even less by the past actions of FRG Government members and politicians close to the chancellor.

Facts prove the opposite; in Southwestern Asia, the FRG is playing the unfair role of an arms supplier on behalf of U.S. imperialism. This is provoking a dangerous and tense international situation there. Above all, it should be mentioned that Bonn is not only providing political support for the undeclared U.S. war against Afghanistan, but is also supplying organizational support. Only recently, Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are backed by the U.S. CIA, opened a so-called information office in the FRG with the permission of the FRG Government. It is basically a liaison office between Afghan and European reactionary forces.

The scandalous actions of well-known Christian Democratic Union member Juergen Todenhoefer, and, more recently, of Bundeswehr Major Erich (Koppnik) show what unlawful and adventurous forms the FRG's participation in the subversive activities against Afghanistan are now assuming. Both crossed the Afghan border illegally together with bands of CIA mercenaries who terrorize peaceful Afghan citizens and commit acts of violence against those building a new life on Afghan soil.

As is already known, Pakistan is a bulwark of U.S. aggression against the sovereign state of Afghanistan. The armed bands that penetrate into Afghanistan, are to a great extent, organized and armed in Pakistan.

According to Western press reports, the United States is spending about 1 billion dollars annually on this undeclared war. For this reason, Helmut Kohl's promise to continue to provide Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan with financial aid amounting to about DM60 million annually will not make a great impression on Islamabad, although the FRG's expenditures supporting the subversion against Afghanistan are, in reality, much higher. In addition, the FRG provides nearly one-third of the entire EC contribution to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' funds.

Nevertheless, as a confirmation of Bonn's willingness to continue helping Washington provoke conflicts in this area in the future, the FRG chancellor's gesture is important to the organizers and the participants in the undeclared war in this region. Against this background, Kohl's statement that a political settlement to the Afghanistan question is desirable can be described as sheer hypocrisy.

The government in Kabul has repeatedly stated that a total and unconditional cessation of foreign interference and a guarantee that it not begin again would pave the way to a normalization of the situation in Afghanistan. This would in itself represent a truly political solution to the so-called Afghanistan question.

Can it be said that Kohl's visit to Islamabad and the overall policy pursued by Bonn in support of the imperialist U.S. policy in Southeast Asia have countributed to such a solution?

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

LD161132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Summary] The former health minister of Grenada talked about the violation of human rights in his country at a press conference in Helsinki. A report from Delhi says opposition leaders have appealed to Perez de Cuellar over violations of human rights in Pakistan.

"It is well known that by violating human rights in its own country, the Ziaul Haq regime is serving as a weapon of state terrorism in Washington's hands. Pakistan is not only making its territory available for training Afghan counterrevolutionaries, but is also actively collaborating in sending dushmans to Afghanistan. Our correspondent in Kabul, Boris Savodyan, tells how imperialism and its accomplices are trying to hinder Afghans in building a new life.

[Begin recording] "At a press conference in Kabul a couple of days ago, French citizen Jacques Abouchar, who crossed the Afghan border with a band of counterrevolutionaries, was presented to local and foreign journalists. Answering correspondents' questions, he told how he witnessed the fact that two trucks carrying modern weapons accompanying the counterrevolutionaries toward the Afghan border were not once examined at Pakistani posts. Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations in Pakistan, Jacques Abouchar said, not only have the transportation for transferring weapons to Afghanistan, but also radio stations that disseminate slander about Afghanistan. Pakistan's secret servicemen on Afghan territory gather information about the distribution of Afghan and Soviet military units for the CIA and the Afghan counterrevolution headquarters, about military-industrial units and storehouses, and actively spread provocative rumors. Pakistani spy Zulfilqar Haidar spoke about this at a press conference in Kabul. He admitted clearly that before being transferred to Afghanistan he was instructed not only by Pakistani intelligence services, but also by American instructors from the CIA, who have entrenched themselves in Pakistan. They have placed the headquarters of Afghan counterrevolutionaries there, and about 100 sabotage and subversive centers, where under the leadership of foreign and Pakistani officers, 55,000 people can be trained at the same time. A large consignment of Chinese weapons was seized recently after one major band was routed. Among these weapons were dum-dum bullets which are banned by international conventions and agreements. Facts show that in recent times interference in the interal affairs of Afghanistan has been increasing from the direction of Iran too." [end recording]

The Iranian subversive Sharif, who was caught by the DRA forces in September, said his job was to prepare material on supposed Afghan interference in Iran's internal affairs. However, such subversion failed and Afghanistan continues on its course of democratic transformations.

DRA ATTACK ON REBEL ARMS CONVOY DESCRIBED

PM161411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by V. Okulov and P. Studenikin "From an Afghan Notebook": "Night on an Armored Vehicle"]

[Text] Bagram-Kabul -- That night in Kabul we observed night fighting nearby: the chatter of heavy machineguns, thudding of howitzers, and heavy sighs from the earth every second or two as the shells exploded. Right alongside, red tracers from submachinegun rounds stood out against the dark Kabul sky. It turned out the fighting was against a dushman gang that had infiltrated Kabul and, having established a grip on the mountain range in the region of Darlaman, was trying to shell residential districts of the city using mobile rocket launchers. However, scarcely had the shooting abated and we curled up for a brief hour before our early morning flight than we were awakened by loud cock crows. The crowing gave way to the guttural cries of the muezzin calling the faithful to morning prayers.

An hour later, driving through spotless, peaceful Kabul streets, we could not help wondering: What fight? What war? It was so peaceful early that morning in the Afghan capital.

Anyone who arrives in the DRA seems initially to experience the same feeling. However, anyone who has to travel a lot around the country knows that the calm is deceptive; the quiet can erupt into fighting at any moment, in the most unexpected place.

... There were four of us sitting on top of the armored transport, Sergeant (Renat Murtazin) and (Akmal Ganiyev), who hospitably let us have one greatcoat to sit on while they sat on another. The night was stifling, and we had to loosen our clothes and surrender to the local mosquitoes, as evil as any dushmans. The political worker, Major M. Pasichnik, was "on signals duty" in the open hatch, in the commander's place.

We met him as soon as we landed at the airfield. In dust-covered, stained overalls, and still hot from the road, he handed over a soldier injured by a mine to the doctors and warned: "You look after this brave man for me." He welcomed us hospitably and sat us down in the armored transport, which soon set off under the burning white sun somewhere in the direction of the high mountains rising up on the horizon. On the way, he announced that he had studied at a veterinary academy but had become an officer, that he had left his relatives back in the ancient town of Svira, in Kiev Oblast, and that he was fulfilling his international duty here.

At the DRA military unit, we were told that an Afghan battalion was currently fighting a dushman gang. The fighting was hard; men had been killed or wounded. There were many dushmans. The gang was on its way from Pakistan with a caravan of weapons. We were told that the gang included European mercenaries. Perhaps instructors, perhaps spies... Who could tell? But one thing was clear: They were carrying weapons, including rocket launchers, and it was clear why -- to ensure that the war here continues...

We were terribly tired, but we couldn't sleep. The night was dark, but our eyes had evidently grown used to the dark. All around the even, open field where we had stopped to rest we could easily make out the silhouettes of tanks and armored transports. A bivouac lives by special rules: Those who have to work during the day at the steering wheel or lever, a radio set or machinegun, rest at night; different men are on duty at their combat places. Kabul now seemed a far-off, unattainable dream; it really is a case of everything being relative. Maj M. Pasichnik's rather hoarse voice carried from the commander's hatch, shining with the red and green warning lights.

"Ah, how wonderful the nights are right now on the Dnepr," he says.

Then Afghan comrades arrived to tell how fighters from Asqar Mamad's Afghan battalion were beating off dushmans.

The day before, when we had reached the Afghan communications post (a camouflage net was stretched between a mud wall and the armored transport, at its center the net was supported by a pole, and around the pole, on small tables, were radio sets), we immediately entered the situation. The sun scorched us mercilessly, but no one felt the heat.

The Afghan battalion commander announced: "I am at the post. Men have been wounded. Send in the choppers, I'll prepare the pads and mark my position with smoke... "Of course, the battalion commander realized how risky it was to land helicopters, but there seemed to be no other way out.

However, everything worked out. The helicopters landed right in a vineyard, unloaded supplies, and took the wounded on board. Then, we were approached by an armored group coming to help us. It was already dusk as the armored vehicles crossed the shallow but overflowing canal in single file, a necessary precaution against mines, and entered the neglected vineyards.

Surmounting earth ramparts and ditches, the armored transports swayed heavily from side to side like gigantic caterpillars crossing incredibly rough terrain. Then night fell and we were confronted with vineyards flooded to transform them into an impassable swamp -- the work of the dushmans. A nuisance. We would have to wait until dawn and worry how they were going over there.

Maj M. Pasichnik persistently and monotonously tried to call up "Luna", the guard combat post. "Luna" did not reply and after a brief silence the major asked our driver: "Ganiyev' Can you see Ursa Major?"

It was as though Ganiyev had been waiting for that very question, and he replied cheerfully: "I can't see it..."

"What about Ursa Minor, like I taught you?"

"I can't see it, Comrade Major..."

The major was obviously nervous. The situation had scarcely changed since the previous day, that is, it remained disturbing. The (sorbozy) [meaning unknown] had beaten off the nocturnal attacks in the "greenery" ["zelenksa"], that is the name given here to the fortress-house complexes with vineyards, protected from the dry winds by high abode walls. How can I describe the Afghan home, which over the centuries seems to have been created especially for defensive purposes? When they capture a hamlet, the dushmans turn every such house into a veritable fortress. Here you cannot see your comrade-in-arms to the right or left. You don't know what awaits you 2 meters ahead or to the side behind those walls: a grenade, a bullet, or a blow from a dagger.

Heavy fighting took place here 2 months ago. Tanks and armored transports blazed in the narrow streets, hit at point-blank range, and the defenders of the revolution fell. The dushmans fired even machineguns and grenade throwers as though they were pistols, at point-blank range. We were told by participants in this fighting that subunits divided into groups of three to five men. Incredible situations occurred. For instance, soldiers in an orchard surrounded a house containing dushmans and more dushmans surrounded the orchard with the soldiers inside...A big gang, about 300 dushmans, was defeated and a DRA military unit captured many weapons, including approximately 30 rocket launchers....

You can't help wondering. Surely the positions of the counterrevolution in the DRA are not that strong, surely there are not that many people who have failed to accept the ideas of the April Revolution? We asked a man who, by the nature of his work, should know better than anyone the true distribution of forces, Soltan Wali Mamad, chief of the security service.

"My dear friends," he said, "believe me, virtually every Afghan now dreams of having his home protected against the dushmans. We have succeeded in inflicting a series of major defeats on the counterrevolution. All those who are protecting the Afghan counterrevolution have become alarmed and taken urgent steps. It seems to me that this year they have set themselves the task of making the undeclared war against Afghanistan even bloodier and fiercer. The number of routes along which weapons are entering the country has increased many times over. There are now over 200 of them. The weapons have also changed; in addition to submachineguns, machine guns, and mortars, we have s en large numbers of guns, portable anti-aircraft complexes, rocket shells, 82-mm recoilless guns, and 112-mm howitzers. This year we have captured 25 large transports carry just such weapons. In addition we have accurate reports that there has recently been an increase in the number of major training centers where U.S., Pakistani, and other foreign instructors now train counterrevolutionaries in the combat use of air defense means, including surface-to-air missiles.

The leading cadres in the gang formations are trained at Pakistani higher and secondary military educational establishments, and over 100 centers have been created for training other military specialists and dushmans: 78 in Pakistan, 11 in Iran... That is the scale of the new stage of the undeclared war that international reaction is waging against revolutionary Afghanistan," Soltan Wali Mamad took a deep drag from his cigarette, fell silent, and said in conclusion: "That's how things are, dear friends."

We asked Soltan Wali Mamad: "How is the establishment of the DRA Armed Forces proceeding?"

"You must ask the military about that, I'm no specialist," he smiled. "However, I can say one thing: The influence of the PDPA has always been felt in the Army. It was the Army, led by the party, that rose to overthrow Daoud; it was Watanjar's tank, which now stands on a pedestal in Kabul, that began the rising; it was Kadir's fighter-bomber that attacked the president's palace... Today, as far as I know, 80 percent of officers in the Armed Forces are party members."

The PDPA and the DRA Government are doing a great deal to raise the combat capability of their Armed Forces, and this is bearing fruit.

...It was growing light. The mountain peaks, landmarks designating the entrance to the Panjsher Valley, were becoming increasingly clear through the morning haze (It became known later that this was precisely where the weapons caravan was going). Finally, a gratifying report came from our Afghan comrades: "The dukhi (that is what the soldiers sometimes call the dushmans) have been beaten. The dukhi are running away." It turned out that during the night the battalion commander had sent small groups behind enemy lines and at dawn, delivered a crushing preemptive strike.

We met them around an hour and a half later. The Afghan soldiers entered without any noticeable sign of excitement, threw off their equipment and camouflage robes, washed their shaven heads in cold water from the irrigation canal, and opened their dry rations, it was hard to believe that these young boys had only recently lost combat friends. No one hurried to question them; they waited for them to rest and compose themselves. We did not suspect that a new order would quite unexpectedly bring them to their feet again and oblige them to pick up their heavy kitbags and shoulder submachine guns, that...our ways would part. That is why only irritatingly brief notes remain in our notebooks.

"Battalion commander Asqar Mamad. Mustachioed. A robust peasant. From Shindand. He speaks as he commands -- vigorously: 'Write down that Sergeant Kabir distinguished himself. He went behind the lines and grenaded a group of dushmans, thereby helping his company a very great deal. He has a medal and has been cited for the Red Banner... Corporal Fayzullah, a machine gunner, was killed. He was covering his comrades, machine-gunning the dukhi from point-blank range... (Karim was wounded when we ran into an ambush. As he was carried out under fire, he joked: "Don't forget to put a book in my kit bag or I shall die of boredom in the hospital..."'"

...The white Afghan sun shone painfully right into our eyes. Raising clouds of white dust, the armored vehicle convoy was leaving for the mountains. That is probably how we will remember the scene forever: white sun and white dust on the roads of Afghanistan...

INDONESIA'S ALI WARDHANA CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Economic Talks Held

BK151132 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and supervision of development Ali Wardhana, visited the USSR 6-13 October. Coordinating Minister Ali Wardhana was met by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He held talks with Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR National Planning Council, Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, Neporozhniy, minister of power and electrification, and Alikhanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the talks and negotiations held in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding, they exchanged constructive views on a wide scope of Soviet-Indonesian relations. They expressed their unanimous opinion that the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia serves the interests of the two countries, and peace and stability in Asia and the world. They expressed their mutual intention to formulate necessary policies to realize existing opportunities to strengthen Soviet-Indonesian relations in the trade and economic fields.

The two sides have agreed to hold consultations in Moscow or Jakarta as soon as possible to activate further economic relations and determine concrete projects and forms of cooperation. Indonesia and the USSR have underlined the importance of maintaining contacts between relevant Soviet bodies and Indonesian businessmen, including those between the chambers of commerce and industries of the two countries. The two sides have agreed to encourage such contacts, trade fairs, and visits by delegations and experts. They signed a protocol on the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia.

During his stay in Moscow and Leningrad, Ali Wardhana visited a number of industrial companies and tourist spots.

Ryabov Sees Delegation Off

PM161559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] On 13 October Ali Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and supervision of national development, left the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at the airport by Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and other officials. S.I. Semivolos, USSR ambassador to Indonesia, and R.M. Khusin, Indonesian ambassador to the USSR, also saw the delegation off.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. POLICY ON PHILIPPINES BASES

PM161003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "United States-Philippines: By the Language of Diktat"]

[Text] Manila -- Philippine-American talks on the problem of labor agreements with Filipinos working on U.S. air and naval bases on Philippine territory have been renewed after a 6-month break.

The Philippine side has been unsuccessfully insisting for a year now that the position of the almost 40,000 Philippine workers and employees on the bases should be brought into line with the labor and social legislation in operation in that country and that no discrimination in labor remuneration or questions of hiring and dismissal should be allowed. The Americans are not prepared for this and, as the Manila newspaper BUSINESS DAY writes, are trying to get the territory of the bases legally recognized as a "no-man's land" where neither Philippine nor American laws wholly apply.

In patriotic Philippine circles, the idea of a "no-man's land" is naturally completely rejected. At the same time, a movement to eliminate American military bases, which unites representatives of the most varied political tendencies, is becoming increasingly large in scale.

An article by Miguel Cuenco, an international affairs specialist, which appeared recently in one of the Philippines' major newspapers, BULLETIN TODAY, is revealing in this regard. As the author himself confesses, he actively cooperated with the Americans during World War II, helping to establish American domination of the Philippines. However, these are the conclusions he has come to today: "I am in favor of eliminating the bases since we do not have any external enemies. Foreign military bases on the Philippines are an anachronism. The bases could drag the Philippines into any war in which the United States participates. Our national interests, and not those of the Americans, must be paramount. We must not allow the Americans to think for us." The author calls for launching a broad countrywide campaign to eliminate American military bases.

The Philippine press carries numerous similar articles. Filipinos' feelings are also being shown by mass demonstrations protesting at the American bases in the country.

How are the Americans responding to this? They are alternating promises of economic aid with blackmail as part of an arsenal of "countermeasures."

Every lever of economic and political pressure has been brought into play. Bullying statements similar to the following made the other day by a military official at the Clark Field Airbase are being increasingly heard: "The United States cannot leave the Asian and Pacific regions, especially the Philippines, since this area is of strategic importance for the United States."

The increasing number of such assertive statements made recently leaves no doubt as to the American imperialists' intention not to abandon the language of diktat.

TASS REPORTS HUNGARY'S KADAR VISIT TO FRANCE

Meets With Mitterrand

LD152302 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Paris October 15 TASS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), arrived here today for a two-day official visit at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand of France.

Janos Kadar had a meeting with Francois Mitterrand.

During the conversation the sides declared for the development of the East-West dialogue and pointed out the need to keep peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Janos Kadar emphasized that the Warsaw Treaty countries do not seek to achieve military superiority. He pointed out that at the same time they "cannot allow the other side to avail itself of that" to achieve its own superiority. The first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee resolutely rejected "dangerous attempts at questioning the European realities" which took shape after the Second World War.

Despite the existing political and socio-economic differences, our two countries adhere to the ideals of peace and mutual understanding between peoples, Francois Mitterrand stated, for his part.

Meets With Marchais

LD162352 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Paris October 16 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, now on an official visit here, has had a meeting with General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais. Janos Kadar and Georges Marchais, stressed the newspaper L'HUMANITE, favorably appraised the state of relations between Hungary and France and emphasized great possibilities of their further development, specifically in the economic sphere, which would meet the interests of the two countries. Having expressed anxiety with the arms race, they noted that the struggle for peace and disarmament is now the main task. In this connection they emphasized their striving to promote the closest possible unity of the forces, which champion peace.

At the meeting it was emphasized that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the French Communist Party maintain traditions of friendship and solidarity of long standing. Janos Kadar and Georges Marchais reaffirmed readiness to continue fruitful cooperation between the two parties.

GRISHIN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BELGRADE

LD170931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- The delegation of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU headed by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, left in accordance with an invitation to Belgrade. It will take part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of liberating Belgrade from fascist invaders.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Dementyeva, Promyslov and Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom; and other officials. Also present was Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Arrives in Belgrade

LD171136 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade October 17 TASS -- A delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, arrived here today to take part in activities dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from fascist invaders.

CSSR'S JAKES VISITS MOSCOW, RECEIVED BY GORBACHEV

LD161625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee together with a group of the senior staff of the CPCZ Central Committee was in the Soviet Union on a working visit on 15-16 October.

Jakes was received at the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A broad exchange of opinions on the experiences of party leadership in relation to national economy took place in the course of conversations. Topical issues of further deepening economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in light of CEMA member-countries summit decisions were discussed.

Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR took part in the conversations, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The Czechoslovak comrades visited the USSR Gosplan and the Moscow Kuybyshev Production Association "Elektrozavod."

GDR'S ADMIRAL EHM DEPARTS MOSCOW 15 OCT

PM170948 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Leaving for Home"]

[Text] Admiral W. Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and commander of the People's Navy, who had been on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union, S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, left for home 15 October.

GORBACHEV, PONOMAREV RECEIVE UK CP DELEGATION

LD170912 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow of Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with a delegation of the executive of the Communist Party of Great Britain, headed by the general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordon McLennan.

During an exchange of opinion on international issues the participants in the meeting paid special attention to the situation on the European Continent in connection with the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. It was stressed at the meeting that the aggressive aspirations of the American and NATO military had led to an aggravation of tension in the world, to a growth of war danger. Under the circumstances, it was stressed at the meeting, it was urgent for the Communists to do everything possible to safeguard peace and save humanity from a nuclear catastrophe.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD161438 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 16 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, came today to Vienna for an official visit at the invitation of Austria's Parliament.

At the international Schwechat Airport the Soviet guests were met by President of the Nationalrat (parliament) Anton Benya, other officials.

The USSR Ambassador in Austria Mikhail Yefremov was among the welcoming party.

Benya Receives Tolkunov

LD170450 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 16 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov, had a meeting today with deputies of the National Council and members of the Federal Council of Austria's parliament. The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by the first chairman of the National Council Anton Benya.

Views were exchanged on questions connected with the activity of the parliaments of the two countries. Note was made of the successful all-round development of the economic, cultural and parliamentary contacts of the two countries that facilitate the strengthening of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Austria. The constantly developing Soviet-Austrian relations are of much international importance because they are making a weighty contribution to the improvement of understanding and trust between states with different social systems and promote the easing of international tension.

The Soviet members of parliament acquainted their Austrian colleagues with the activity of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the main directions of the foreign and home policy of the Soviet state. The conviction was expressed that the visit will serve the expansion of contacts between the supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Austrian parliament, the further development of ties between the two countries.

POLYAKOV DELEGATION TOURS COPENHAGEN 16 OCT

LD160858 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Copenhagen October 16 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Ivan Polyakov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now in Denmark at the invitation of the Danish Folketing (Parliament), visited the Minelunden Memorial Cemetery Monday and laid a wreath on the grave of the Danish resistance fighters who died during the Nazi occupation in the Second World War.

The delegation was received at the Copehagen city hall where a luncheon was given in honor of the delegation on behalf of Knud-Erik Ziirsen, chairman of the municipal council.

Soviet parliamentarians had a discussion with leaders of the Copenhagen commune on the development of the municipal economy of the Danish capital.

The delegation went on a sight-seeking tour of Copenhagen, visited historical and memorial sites of the city and laid flowers at the memorial plaque installed on the house where V.I. Lenin had lived in the early 1900's.

The Presidium of the Folketing gave a dinner in honor of the Supreme Soviet delegation Monday evening.

CIA INVOLVEMENT IN AGCA-ANTONOV CASE NOTED

LD161801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] BTA reports that Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, who has been falsely accused of involvement in an attempt on the life of the pope and has been held under arrest without trial in Italy for 2 years, has written a letter to the Italian head of state, President Pertini.

International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev writes that this new step by Sergei Antonov and his defense can be seen as an attempt to finally extract this blatantly trumped-up affair from the blind alley into which it has been forced, thanks to the efforts of international reaction and of certain circles in the United States and Italy who are striving to create the slanderous prerequisites for a resounding political trial in connection with the attack on the pope. It is public knowledge that on 13 May 1981, the Turkish neofascist Agca fired several times at the pope, seriously wounding him. After a short investigation, the Italian court which, under an agreement with the Vatican, has charge of such cases, sentenced Agca to the ultimate punishment in Italy: life imprisonment. The affair appeared to be closed, yet 1 and 1/2 years later the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline employee in Rome, was arrested there on a blatantly slanderous allegation by Agca, on whom sentence had already been passed. A fantastic accusation of involvement in the attempt was made against him.

Nobody without preconceived opinions on the Antonov affair has any doubt that the true culprit in the attack, the Turkish neofascist, was making slanderous accusations against an innocent party. It is obvious that he did not do so on his own initiative. For instance, a book just published in Paris by a well-known French lawyer (Christian Roulette), cites numerous pieces of evidence as to how the whole case was fabricated with the participation of the CIA and the Italian special services, who have taken Agca under their wing.

In his letter to the Italian president, Sergei Antonov reaffirms in the most categorical terms that he does not know Agca, that he has never met this terrorist anywhere and that all his slanderous accusations are fiction, amounting to an attempt to slander Antonov and his homeland, Bulgaria.

However, it is surprising that the Italian judicial authorities still continue to view Agca's fabrications as gospel. Under Italian law, a case can be brought to trial only if convincing evidence is available. Antonov's defense counsel has decisively stated: There is not one proven accusation in the case against Antonov. The investigator, Martella, who is conducting the case, has already delayed passing a decision to start the trial several times. The newspaper LA REPUBBLICA has written that fears are growing that such a trial might boomerang, posing dangers for those trying to provoke the affair.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH ITALIAN INDUSTRY CONFEDERATION

LD160345 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- Top officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the U.S.S.R. had a meeting here today with a visiting delegation of Italian businessmen led by Luigi Lucchini, president of the General Confederation of Italian Industry (Confindustria). The meeting discussed prospects for expanding and deepening trade, scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy.

Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the U.S.S.R., reaffirmed the Soviet Union's striving for developing business contacts with Italy. He stressed that there were vast untapped reserves for diversifying them and integrating an increasing number of Italian companies into that process.

The sides signed an agreement on cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the U.S.S.R. and the General Confederation of Italian Industry. The document provides for exchanges of economic information, delegations of businessmen, and assistance in holding exhibitions, seminars and symposia.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Al-Asad's Arrival

PM160935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Moscow 15 October for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. H. al-Asad was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests were also met by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers P.S. Neporozhniy and I.D. Sosnov; B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; USSR First Deputy Ministers S.F. Akhromeyev and G.M. Korniyenko; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; I.T. Grishin, a USSR deputy minister; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria; D.S. Nikiforov and V.P. Polyakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were M.'A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, and the heads of diplomatic missions from a number of Arab countries accredited to the USSR.

The state flags of Syria and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

H. al-Asad was accompanied by Syrian Vice President 'A. Khaddam; M. Talas, Syrian deputy prime minister and defense minister; 'A. Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party regional leadership; D. Na'amah, member of the Syrian Progressive National Front Central leadership; K. Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; S. Yasin, minister of the economy and foreign trade; F. Al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; and officials.

Chernenko, Al-Asad Hold Talks

PM170951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Soviet-Syrian Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 16 October between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Taking part on the Soviet side were: Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy minister of defense and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

On the Syrian side were: Vice President Khaddam; Talas, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Diyab, member of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Party; Niimah, member of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front; Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; Yasin, minister of the economy and foreign trade; and Shar', minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship, and cordiality, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad noted with satisfaction that the multifaceted relations between the USSR and Syria and between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party are developing successfully on the firm basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, have attained a high level, and are continuing to grow stronger.

Such a development of Soviet-Syrian relations is in the interests of both countries' peoples, and in the cause of progress and peace in the Near East and throughout the world. They represent a vivid example of cooperation between states based on equal rights, which is fruitful, and solidarity in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its henchmen, and for the assertion of freedom and independence of peoples.

A desire was expressed on both sides for further strengthening and deepening cooperation between the USSR and Syria in all fields, proceeding from the long-term interests of both sides.

Comrade Chernenko said that in the Soviet Union, the line purused by the Syrian leadership headed by Al-Asad toward the independent development of Syria and opposition to anti-Arab conspiracies by imperialism and Zionism meets with full support. The Soviet Union will continue to render multifaceted aid to Syria and to other Arab peoples in their struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

President al-Asad voiced his gratitude for the Soviet Union's effective assistance in the economic development of Syria, the strengthening of its defense capacity in the face of aggression and imperialist pressure, and for its unwavering help and support for the Arab peoples in their struggle for legitimate rights.

In the course of the conversation, the situation in the Near East was examined in detail. An extremely dangerous situation remains as a consequence of the aggressive policy of Israel, supported and encouraged by the United States of America.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad condemned the steps aimed at suppressing the Arab national and patriotic forces and at whipping up tension in that region being taken by the United States and Israel within the framework of their strategic alliance. It was stressed that precisely the United States and Israel are blocking the path to genuine peace in the Near East, unceremoniously trying to foist separate deals onto the Arabs that run counter to their fundamental interests and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to create their own, independent state.

Al-Asad highly appraised the Soviet Union's proposals on a Near East settlement, which contain a realistic and constructive program for establishing peace in this region.

The key importance of resolving the Palestinian problem in the struggle for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East was noted.

The participants in the talks expressed their support for the efforts aimed toward full and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, normalization of the situation, and reaching national accord in this country.

When discussing the international situation, it was noted that the course carried out by the U.S. Administration in the international arena is organically hostile to the interests of the peoples and pushes mankind toward nuclear disaster. In this connection, the necessity to further build up efforts of all peace-loving states in the interest of stopping the arms race, preventing nuclear war, and consolidating world peace was stressed.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad expressed their conviction of the usefulness and importance of the meetings between the two countries' leaders, both for further successful development of Soviet-Syrian relations, and coordination of actions concerning Near East affairs and other international problems.

Present at the talks were: on the Soviet side -- Comrade Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Fedotov, the ambassador of the USSR to the Syrian Arab Republic; and Comrade Polyakov, chief of the Near East Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Syrian side -- Al-Halabi, the ambassador to the USSR, and Kafri, head of the Eastern Europe Department of the Syrian Arab Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the conclusion of the talks in the Kremlin, a luncheon was given for its participants, during which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged friendly toasts.

Western Media's 'Annoyance' Noted

LD161753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades: The Syrian leader Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit.

Western mass news media, in its first commentaries on the visit of the lofty Syrian guest, are noting with annoyance that he is already the third leading figure from the Near East to visit Moscow in a short time, and this means a strengthening of the Soviet Union's authority among the countries of that region.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

LD161131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] By mutual agreement of the sides, 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is planned for the second half of October this year.

IRAQ, USSR BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

JN130924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0848 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (INA) -- The meetings of the ordinary session of the Iraqi-USSR committee on joint cooperation between the two countries began here today. The Iraqi side is headed by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary for exploration affairs and president of the National Oil Company. The USSR side is led by Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. In its meetings, the committee will discuss progress in the economic projects being implemented by special Soviet quarters in Iraq, as well as the means of strengthening bilateral economic cooperation.

The Iraqi delegation to the committee meetings arrived here yesterday.

Iraqi Official Meets CEMA Head

JN151423 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (INA) -- 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary for exploration affairs and president of the National Oil Company, met here today with CEMA Secretary General (Vladislav) Sigov. They discussed various matters related to cooperation between Iraq and CEMA within the framework of the agreements signed by both parties in 1975.

'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim is currently heading the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation which began in the Soviet capital the day before yesterday.

Iraqi Official Meets Grishin

JN161445 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (INA) -- 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side to the Iraqi-Soviet committee, met here today with Ivan Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

During the meeting, which was held within the framework of the joint committee's meetings, the two sides discussed the progress of trade cooperation between Iraq and the USSR and the ways to activate bilateral exchange of commodities.

It has been learned that Grishin will represent the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry in the opening ceremony of the next Baghdad International Fair.

PDRY LEADER PRAISES RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LD160631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Aden, 15 Oct (TASS) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme National Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY, has highly assessed the results of his recent visit to the Soviet Union. In a press statement on his return home, the South Yemeni leader said that the visit was in full accord with the course of Democratic Yemen for developing relations with the countries of the socialist community, headed by the USSR.

Particularly important, stressed 'A.N. Muhammad, was the meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It gave fresh impetus to the further development of South Yemen-Soviet relations, which are a source of strength to our party and people in the struggle for the implementation of the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

PDRY ENVOY PRAISES GROWING TIES WITH USSR

LD142035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasaynan, ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union -- in Arabic fading into superimposed translation]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades! More than 2 decades ago, our people began an armed uprising against British colonialism and its appointees, the sultans. This fight was crowned by the achievement of national independence. The life of our country and our people has entered a new phase, one of struggle for the elimination of colonial heritage, poverty, ignorance and backwardness. Since independence, our country has achieved considerable successes.

Our relations with socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in the vanguard, are developing successfully. Our country strives to strengthen relations with revolutionary detachments of the Arab and world national liberation movements, and comes out firmly against reactionary imperialist and Zionist intrigues directed against the peoples of the Arab nation, and for the liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel. Democratic Yemen supports the Palestinian Arab people in their fight for the realization of their lawful rights, self-determination and the creation of an independent, national state.

Democratic Yemen supports the Soviet proposals for settling the Near East crisis. As Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, said, these proposals represent a practical and realistic basis for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his meetings and talks with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a great contribution to the cause of developing friendly relations, which exist on the firm basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. The leaders of the two countries spoke in favor of the further deepening of friendly links between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the CPSU, and for the consolidation and development of Yemeni-Soviet relations.

Long live Yemeni-Soviet friendship!

Thank you for your attention, comrades!

PDRY NATIONAL REVOLUTION DAY CELEBRATED

Meeting Held in Moscow

PM161334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Great importance"]

[Text] The multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] is based on the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, freedom, and social progress.

This was noted in Moscow on 11 October at a public meeting devoted to the PDRY national day, revolution day.

The speakers emphasized that the friendly ties between the CPSU and the Yemeni Socialist Party and the recent meeting between Comrades K.U. Chernanko and 'A.N. Muhammad are of great importance to the entire complex of Soviet South Yemeni relations. The representatives of the public expressed confidence that the peoples' friendship and the steadily developing political, economic, and cultural ties between the USSR and the PDRY will strengthen and expand in the future.

Addressing the meeting, A.S. Muhammad, PDRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the selfless internationalist assistance rendered to his country in building the new life.

USSR Cables Greetings

LD131334 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram of congratulation to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of the national holiday of the country -- the day of the revolution of October 14.

The telegram points out that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, together with other progressive countries, actively comes out against the aggressive actions of imperialism, for the removal of the threat of a nuclear war and for the strengthening of peace on the plant. Democratic Yemen is making a substantial and useful contribution to the struggle of Arab countries against the Israeli aggression encouraged by the United States, for the just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries which are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1979 will be further developed and strengthened for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, of peace and international security.

PDRY PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO

PM160939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernanko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

I am very glad, on flying over the territory of a friendly country, to convey warm, comradely greetings to you and through you to the party leadership, government, all Communists, and the Soviet people.

I wish you good health and happiness and the entire Soviet people further successes on the path of building communism. May the comradely relations between our parties and peoples continue to strengthen.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium

CORRECTION TO USSR-YAR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

A correction to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and YAR published on page H 3 of the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reads as follows:

Paragraph six, line one: Article 1

The High Contracting Parties will develop and deepen relations of firm friendship and all-around cooperation in the political, economic, trade, technical, scientific, and cultural spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's affairs.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties will cooperate closely... (supplying dropped paragraph)

USSR, U.S. APPROACHES TO MIDEAST CONTRASTED

LD111259 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 11 Oct 84

Shabayev Analysis

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev

Middle East problems have once again found themselves in the focus of attention of political observers and mass media bodies on many countries this week. Fruitful, frank and friendly talks between Soviet leaders and leaders of two Arab states -- the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic -- have been held in Moscow. Quite naturally, their discussion of international problems focused on the situation in the Middle East where a dangerous seat of crises and conflicts has existed for decades. Official Washington welcomed on these days the head of a new Israeli Cabinet, Shimon Peres. The talks also dwelt on the situation in that explosive region.

There are all grounds to regard the conversations in Moscow and Washington as yardsticks of the seriousness of approach towards Middle East settlement.

Precisely this kind of approach was displayed by the participants in the Moscow talks. They expressed with full certainty the conviction that neither behind-the-scene intrigues nor separate deals, but only a comprehensive fair settlement will bring peace to the Middle East peoples. The convocation of an international conference on the Middle East paves the way for attaining this objective. It is only through concerted effort by all sides concerned, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab People of Palestine, that a cardinal improvement of the situation in that region may be ensured. The Soviet Union's efforts are directed towards this objective, this noble goal is served by its proposals on Middle East settlement, which have received broad international support.

These proposals take into account the legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples in the Middle East.

The United States and Israel stick to a diametrically opposite course in Middle East affairs, which is attested by the results of Peres' trip to Washington. The chief outcome of his talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz is that Israel, who performs the part of Washington's vassal and henchman in the Middle East, has once again secured U.S. complete backing on everything which concerns the preservation of its qualitative superiority over the Arabs.

For the sake of this, writes the British GUARDIAN, Reagan is prepared to open White House safes to Israel. (Let us note in brackets that it is being talked in Washington about a possible "additional" aid to the Zionist state worth a handsome sum of five billion dollars.)

With this aim in view, the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, is about to leave for Tel Aviv to work out the final details of a four-year plan of "modernizing the Israeli Armed Forces", which Peres brought for approval to the American capital.

The notorious "Reagan plan", the essence of which is burying the key problem of Middle East settlement -- the Palestinian issue -- in order to establish and consolidate in the region American-Israeli hegemony, earlier unanimously rejected by the Arab world, has been taken out of oblivion. The U.S. Administration, acting with typical cynicism, does not even think to conceal its expansionist ambitions. They in Washington openly talk about U.S. "prevalent interests" in the Middle East.

U.S. officials are asserting on these days, with presidential elections just around the corner, that certain changes are taking place in the White House's stand, specifically on Middle East problems. Facts show, however, that even if they are taking place, they benefit Israel alone, and are to the detriment of Arab peoples.

Kornilov Commentary

LD130413 Moscow Domestic Services in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Yuriy Kornilov commentary]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-North Yemen talks remain the focus of attention of the international public and mass media. "The Near East -- Two Approaches" is the title of a commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer.

Abstracting the essence of the responses to this important event, there is every reason to state that prominent political and public figures and the press in various countries view the Moscow talks and Comrade Chernenko's speech as new convincing evidence that the Soviet Union, true to its principled policy of peace and cooperation, consistently and determinedly seeks peace in the Near East and a just, all-around, and lasting settlement of the problems of the region, which for numerous years has been a hotbed of crises and conflicts. This is indeed so. Placing the principle of the impermissibility of usurping foreign lands by means of aggression as top priority, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that the Arab lands occupied by Israel must be returned. On the premise that the achievement of a radical improvement in the Near East situation is possible only through joint efforts, our country calls for the convening of an international conference on this problem with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. This is the peace-loving constructive position of the USSR; it corresponds to the true national interests of all states and peoples in the region. What is the alternative proposed by the United States of America?

Having arbitrarily included the Near East in the sphere of its vital interests, Washington continues to try to establish its domination over the region. Further evidence of this are the talks that have just eneed between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Peres. The objective of these talks, in the frank words of the U.S. President, is to ensure continued Israeli superiority over the neighboring Arab countries.

It is known that this means the further intensive buildup of Israel's militarist potential by giving Tel Aviv massive military and economic aid. In the current financial year, the aid will be more than $2.6 billion. In other words, this means further strengthening the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. This means involving Tel Aviv in the new aggressive U.S. designs on the Near East, Central America, and other regions of the world.

Thus we see two different -- indeed, diametrically opposed -- approaches toward the Near East problem. Today, however, every objectively-minded person can see more clearly than ever that peace for that region's peoples can be achieved not by support for the Zionist aggressors, behind-the-scenes intrigues, or separate deals -- which the Reagan Administration is so busy specializing in -- but rather by the all-around just settlement called for and defended by the Soviet Union

UN RENEWS INTERIM FORCE MANDATE IN LEBANON

LD131254 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Security Council has met Lebanon's request and renewed the mandate of the U.N. interim force in that country for another six months, until April 19, 1985.

The force is staying in Lebanese territory under the Security Council resolution of March 19, 1978, which was passed in connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon. The Security Council now reiterated its vigorous support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders.

Taking into account the Lebanese Government's legitimate request, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said at the Security Council meeting, the Soviet Union has deemed it possible not to object to renewing the mandate of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon for another term. At the same time one cannot but stress one's growing concern about the abnormal situation which compels the Security Council to renew the force's mandate again and again in conditions where this force has been deprived of the possibility to discharge its functions. The reasons why the situation in Lebanon continues to be dangerous are well-known, including Israel's continuing illegal occupation of southern Lebanese districts which have been captured by Tel Aviv in the course of a bandit-style aggression. A little over a month ago the Security Council examined the situation in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese representative and members of other delegations then called attention in thier speeches to the Israeli occupation troops' unabated terror campaign and violence against civilians. And if the Security Council was unable again that time to pass a decision, this was due to another veto applied by Israel's "strategic ally" and patron, the United States. It is Washington that has, from the very start of the Israeli adventure in Lebanon, been doing everything to furnish a political cover for its protege. It is likewise well-known who has shelled Lebanese soil from large-callibre guns in a big [way] to impose a capitulatory "peace" there and obtain another bridgehead in the Middle East.

The Soviet representative stressed the need to implement the Security Council's resolutions on Lebanon, first of all the decision on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory, which is the most important prerequisite condition for settling the situation there. Normalizing the situation in Lebanon is one aspect of a broader task of achieving peace in the Middle East, a peace that can only be ensured through a comprehensive and just settlement rather than by way of behind-the-scenes scheming and separate deals.

BENINESE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM161517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarizing Themselves With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the Benin People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] headed by (K. Tenyaka), member of the party's central committee, was in the Soviet Union 3-8 October in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PRPB. The delegation was familiarized with the CPSU's experience in leading national education and with the implementation of the general educational and professional school reform.

The Beinese guests had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and a number of ministries, and familiarized themselves with the organization of teaching at a number of schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical colleges.

In the talks which took place the PRPB representatives stressed the great importance of the CPSU's experience in educating the younger generation for the African states' progressive parties.

25TH USSR-GUINEA TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM161529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by D. Lozinov: "USSR-Guinea: Traditions of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea occurred recently. Under the agreement the Soviet Government provided large-scale credit and rendered assistance to Guinea in various fields of the economy, in the field of health, and in training national cadres. The agreement has rendered substantial aid to Guinea, which the French colonialist had decided to "punish" by recalling its specialists and cutting virtually all ties with it after the proclamation of independence. However, the blockading of the young republic was thwarted.

In Guinea, which is now celebrating the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, the fruits of successful Soviet-Guinean cooperation can be easily seen. In the capital of Conakry these fruits include a polytechnical institute, stadium, radio station, refrigerated warehouse, airfield runway, and scientific research center. There are the bauxite extraction complex and a virology laboratory not far from Kindia, as well as establishments installed in other parts of the country.

The agreement was just a good beginning. After it a number of other documents were signed, and ties are still developing in the field of culture, science and technology, sport, and the training of national cadres. Soviet scientific establishments have trained over 1,000 highly qualified Guinean specialists.

As a whole, in the ensuing years good traditions have taken shape in Soviet-Guinean relations and rich experience has been accumulated. Our countries' interest in mutually advantageous cooperation creates good opportunities for continuing and developing it, and it is gratifying that these opportunities are being used.

Thus, in June this year an agreement was signed in Moscow on the Soviet Union's assistance in creating a multisectorial agricultural enterprise. Another important agreement was signed in Conakry recently on the further development of the bauxite extraction complex and the creation of a number of other establishments in Guinea. Soviet-Guinean ties and contacts are also being continued in other spheres. Experience shows that cooperation benefits the peoples of both countries.

UGANDAN AMBASSADOR ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TIES

LD092049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast, talk by Ugandan Ambassador Ochienghs Wellborn; in English fading into translation]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, our countries have long enjoyed relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation, cooperation that has increased noticeably in recent years in such important areas as education, culture, and industry. Our relations are based on the principles of national independence, sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual respect of territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In the field of international affairs, Uganda is guided by the principles of the UN Charter and, like the Soviet Union, aspires to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors and all peace-loving countries in the world, regardless of their social systems. We adhere to a policy of nonalignment, which permits us to preserve our independence and contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

Our countries are united in their struggle against imperialism in all its manifestations and against the racism and colonial yoke in Namibia and in South Africa. We are united in the struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian people and in support for the PLO, as well as in the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East. Twenty-two years have passed since we acquired independence.

I want to convey words of gratitude for support, help, and goodwill to all our friends, among whom I can mention the Soviet Union with special satisfaction.

In conclusion, I want to use the opportunity I have been given to express gratitude to President Chernenko for his tireless labor in the cause of preserving peace and to wish him and the entire Soviet people success in labor for the good of his country and in the struggle for peace and prosperity throughout the world.

Thank you and goodbye.

CUBAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER VISITS GEORGIA

FL170018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Dmitriy Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Republic of Georgia Council of Ministers, USSR, has received Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa. In a meeting following the Cuban minister's tour of places of historical and economic interest in Georgia, the Soviet leader expressed his concern about the tense situation in Central America and said he was aware of the difficult conditions under which Cuba's economy is developing.

The Georgian official informed Vila Sosa about development in that Caucasian republic. Since the Russian Revolution, industrial production there has increased by 400 percent.

Vila Sosa, who is in the Soviet Union for the 16th meeting of CEMA domestic trade ministers, also met with Soviet leaders in other fields.

PRAVDA LAUDS YOUNG CUBAN MINISTERS' ACHIEVEMENTS

PM160911 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 October in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,700-word Havana dispatch from own correspondent P. Bogomolov under the rubric "The Socialist Manager Today," headed "Appointed Minister." The report begins:

"Marcos Portal, Cuban minister of basic industry, was 39 not so long ago, and Marcos Lage, minister of the iron and steel machinery industry, is 43. Diocles Torralba, vice president of the republic's Council of Ministers and minister of the sugar industry, is not much older; he is not quite 45. Today they are all known as ministers of the new generation, raised and tempered by the Cuban revolution.

"Each of the three ministers works in his own way, but all of them seek basically the same thing: the accelerated development of the sectors under their jurisdiction." There follows an account of successes in the three ministers' sectors of industry in recent years." Bogomolov goes on:

"'What is the ministers' contribution to these achievements?' I asked many Cuban comrades. Their answers were all the same: The main service of the sector leaders has been to improve management mechanisms."

Bogomolov recounts Torralba's innovations in the sugar industry, where he saw that "thriftlessness could only be eradicated if the plantation workers were united under a common leadership with the refinery collective, and the monitoring of plan fulfillment was coordinated." Agro-industrial complexes were thus introduced, and "on the minister's initiative, with the support of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, all 153 of the country's sugar refineries are now united with the surrounding plantations and work on common schedules."

Bogomolov then explains how associations have been created on a similar basis in the other two ministers' sectors, quoting their explanations of the advantages of the new system, and goes on:

"It is not only structural changes that are taking place in the leadership of Cuban industry, a more self-critical attitude to questions of the numerical strength of management components is developing as well." Torralba and Portal are quoted on how they are cutting down staffs, and Bogomolov adds that the management style is "becoming more businesslike and dynamic, ridding itself of elements of bureaucracy, bearing an intensified charge of competence, and reflecting the ability to resolve production problems in a short space of time." The three ministers give examples of their efforts to cut down on paperwork and eliminate bottlenecks.

The three ministers describe their reliance on "Soviet technical and economic literature," and give their views on the importance for Cuba of cooperation with the USSR and within CEMA. Bogomolov concludes:

"The meeting with the ministers was like direct contact with the great work of the collectives of many thousands of people which they head. The formation in Cuba of the socialist system and way of life has brought forward many talented leaders of the new type who are richly endowed with organizational abilities and are aware of their responsibility to the party and the country for the sector entrusted to them."

RELEASE OF CHILEAN OPPOSITION LEADERS REPORTED

LD111346 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires October 11 TASS -- Seven Chilean opposition leaders, arrested the other day on charges of breaching a law on internal security, were released on Wednesday. According to reports from Santiago reaching here, hundreds of residents of the Chilean capital, defying police opposition, heartily welcomed the released leaders, among whom are Chairman of the Popular Democratic Movement Manuel Almeyda, Chairman of the Chilean Social Democratic Party Mario Sharpe, Deputy Chairman of the National Guiding Council of Chilean Working People Manuel Bustos.

Used as a pretext for their arrest was the fact that the opposition, actively backed by the population, staged a day of national protest against the dictatorial regime, for the restoration of democracy in Chile early last month.

The arrest of the seven opposition leaders touched off a wave of indignation in diverse political and social sectors of the country, including the Catholic Church. General Pinochet had to revoke his decision on arresting the opposition leaders under pressure by Chileans and public in other countries.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON BITOV, CIA EXPERIMENTS

PM161405 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 17 October carries on page 9 under the rubric "Failure of a Provocation" the following unattributed report entitled "Eat Your Words":

"'Eat your words,' the English generally say to a liar who has been found out. Well, Mr Chapman Pincher, bon appetit! A familiar name? Quite. It is that same Pincher who is well in with anonymous friends in the British secret services and who, on their instructions, often shares 'secrets' with DAILY EXPRESS readers. Not so long ago he was telling them that the British working people's strikes are financed by the Kremlin through British trade unions obedient to it. After O. Bitov's press conference in Moscow, Pincher immediately put forward his own version of events.

"It appears that Bitov was forcibly abducted from London by 'Soviet agents.' Now, however, this 'story' has been refuted at the highest level. As THE GUARDIAN newspaper reported, PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER WAS FORCED TO ADMIT: THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT BITOV DID NOT RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION OF HIS OWN FREE WILL. [passage capitalized in original]

"So eat up, Mr Pincher, and the same goes for many other people in the British mass media who wasted a lot of ink assuring their compatriots that it is quite impossible to voluntarily leave the paradise of the 'free West.'

"When O. Bitov described in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA how respectable gentlemen from the special services, with the help of various psychotropic drugs, tried to affect and did affect his memory and will, and how, resorting to 'truth drugs,' they sought to turn him into a traitor, Mr Pincher's colleagues, as if by command, exclaimed: That cannot be, because it could never happen! But it remained unclear what 'cannot be.' The fact that they affected him, or the fact that after these effects O. Bitov was able, as he put it, to 'recollect himself'?

"Be that as it may, the DAILY TELEGRAPH, which reported Bitov's second article in a skeptical tone, nevertheless decided to check on who the Dr Jonathan Hunt might be who 'treated' the Soviet journalist. So they checked. The reference book said in black and white: Jonathan Hunt is an officer in the Defense Ministry medical service, and of course, like many of those involved in this plot, he was not available for comment. So it is better to keep quiet, or to deny the obvious.

"The readers will learn how this whole story ended from O. Bitov's next publication. But today, we are presenting an investigation carried out by our New York correspondent V. Smonov. It confirms that O. Bitov's case is not an isolated phenomenon, and that attempts to manipulate human consciousness belong to the arsenal of methods which the Western special services use in their psychological warfare against the socialist world."

On page 14 the paper carries a 4,800-word "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Investigation" by New York correspondent Vladimir Simonov under the heading "Thieves of Reason." Simonov tells how he received a letter in New York from (Marti Koski) in Ottawa, and subsequently obtained additional information from (Koski) about the latter's experiences. Simonov gives examples of past alleged CIA experiments to control people's behaviour, including experiments in a Canadian hospital and the Jonestown massacre in Guyana, as background for (Koski's) story. (Koski) claims that he was selected for "experiments" by the CIA and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police because as a Finnish immigrant, he had few contacts or relatives. He describes attempts to "indoctrinate" him, carried out in an Edmonton hospital, from where he eventually escaped, determined to "expose the CIA thieves of people's reason" and "thwart the most terrible crime there can be -- not against just one man, but against the intellect of millions of citizens of Western countries."

His appeals for an investigation fell on "deaf ears" and were ignored by the press and officialdom. Simonov then cites other sources to corroborate (Koski's) story, drawing on articles in the U.S. press in recent years concerning research and experiments supposedly carried out in this field, and says that the "dozens of other people whose terrible stories have yet to rise to the surface of the ocean of information and may never do so" are not all "mentally ill": "Often they are the real victims of truly diabolical experiments conducted by the manufacturers of psychic weaponry in the CIA and the Pentagon." The West, he says, is "losing to the other social system in the 'conventional' ideological battle for people's minds," and so is hurrying to perfect techniques of "artificial control of human behavior." Simonov concludes that "people must pool their efforts and exert their will to stop the thieves of reason."

LEADERS CONGRATULATE REPUBLICS ON ANNIVERSARIES

Greetings to Moldavia

PM160943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of Moldavia and their combat vanguard -- the Communists -- on a portentous event: the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the Moldavian Communist Party.

Under the Leninist party's leadership Moldavia's working people struggled actively against tsarist autocracy and the bourgeois-landowner system, for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power. Enduring difficult trials and having embarked on the path of building socialism, the Moldavian people in the fraternal family of the Soviet Union's peoples have acquired genuine freedom and national socialist statehood and implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War Moldavia's glorious sons and daughters fought heroically together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union against the German fascist aggressors. After the victory, relying on the fraternal assistance of the great Russian and other peoples of our country, the republic's working people restored the war-ravaged national economy in a short time and resurrected cities and villages from the ruins.

Over the years of Soviet power Moldavia has achieved great successes in economic and cultural building and is making a worthy contribution to strengthening the multinational Soviet state and our great motherland's economic and defense might. Electricity generation, machine building, instrument making, electronics, the food industry, and light industry have been created in the republic and have undergone considerable development. Profound qualitative transformations have occurred in agriculture, and major measures have been taken to transfer it to an industrial footing. The Moldavian SSR occupies an important place in the country for the production of vegetables, fruits, and berries.

Moldavia's culture — socialist in content and national in form -- and its science, literature, and art have genuinely blossomed.

Public education and health care have enjoyed comprehensive development. Skilled detachments of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry have been formed, and national specialist cadres have grown up. There has been a fundamental change in the social makeup of cities and villages, and the working people's living standards and social activeness are rising steadily.

With great political and labor enthusiasm the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's February and April (1984) Plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are struggling persistently to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and to enhance production efficiency, work quality, discipline, and organization. The Moldavian SSR has reached the level of the 5-year plan targets for an increase in national revenue and for the growth rates for production volumes and labor productivity in industry and is making a substantial contribution to realizing the USSR Food Program.

Soviet Moldavia's achievements graphically attest to the advantages of the socialist system, the great vital force of the Leninist nationalities policy, and the unbreakable unity and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

The successes of the republic's working people are inextricably linked with the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party -- one of the CPSU's combat detachments. Throughout its 60-year history it has been the political leader and organizer of the masses and has educated working people in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that Soviet Moldavia's working people will augment their achievements, channel all their creative strength into maximally accelerating economic and social development and successfully fulfilling the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will worthily greet the 27th congress of our dear Communist Party.

Long live the Moldavian SSR! Long live the Moldavian Communist Party -- combat detachment of the CPSU! Long live the Leninist CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Greetings to North Osetia

PM161406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the North Osetian CPSU Obkom

The North Osetian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The North Osetian ASSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate and greet the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of North Osetia on the 60th anniversary of the North Osetian ASSR's formation.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution ensured liberation from class and national oppression for North Osetia's working people, as for all peoples in our country, and provided broad opportunities for comprehensive economic and cultural development. Under the leadership of the communist party the republic's working people have traveled a long and glorious path. They fought selflessly for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power and defended the gains of the revolution with weapon in hand during the years of the civil war; Osetia's sons and daughters displayed lofty patriotism, bravery, and heroism in the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War.

Over the last 60 years, in the united family of socialist nations and with the daily and selfless assistance of the great Russian people and other peoples of our motherland, North Osetia's working people have scored great successes in the republic's political, economic, social, and cultural life. Modern enterprises in the nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, instrument-building, mining, chemical, electronic, timber processing, power generating, and light industries are operating here, and capital construction is progressing on a large scale. Fundamental transformations have occurred in agriculture. Significant successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture, and health services. The well-being of urban and rural working people is constantly rising. The fraternal friendship of the representatives of various nationalities living in the republic is strengthening.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express their firm belief that the North Osetian ASSR's working people, loyal to the principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and under the leadership of the oblast party organization, will continue to strengthen the unbreakable fraternal friendship of our country's peoples and their unity and cohesion round the communist party, will struggle actively to fulfill the plans for socioeconomic development, will score new successes in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our socialist fatherland and to the great cause of communist building.

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets!

Long live our great motherland, the USSR!

Long live the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

VOROTNIKOV, GORBACHEV SIGN WRITER'S OBITUARY

PM161308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Vitaliy Aleksandrovich Zakrutkin]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has suffered a grave loss. Vitaliy Aleksandrovich Zakrutkin, has died at the age of 77.

V.A. Zakrutkin, eminent Soviet writer, winner of the USSR and the RSFSR state prizes, secretary of the RSFSR Writers Union Board, and member of the USSR Writers Union Board, was born into a teacher's family in the town of Feodosia in 1908.

V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.V. Vlasov, A.A. Yepishev, B.I. Stukalin, S.G. Lapin, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, G.M. Markov, Ye.M. Chekharin, V.M. Mishin, N.M. Ivanitskiy, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, Yu. Ya. Barabash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu. V. Bondarev, Yu. N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, A.S. Ivanov, V.V. Karpov, A.V. Kalinin, A.P. Keshokov, V.V. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, P.V. Lebedenko, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, B.A. Petrosyan, V.D. Povolyayev, P.L. Proskurin, S.V. Sartakov, A.B. Sofronov, Yu. I Surovtsev, Ye. I. Shurko (M. Tank), A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, and N. Ye. Shundik.

POLITICAL EDUCATION CLASSES MUCH CHANGED

PM161051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "Lessons For All"]

[Text] Political education lessons restarted yesterday after the summer vacation. The theme of all forms of political and economic education is: Highly efficient labor and successful completion of the 5-year plan are the patriotic duty of every individual and all labor collectives.

We are entering the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan and it is very important for students to be aware of the need to increase their personal contribution to the end results of their collectives' labor. The aim of the first classes is to examine the course of the implementation of the economic and social policy elaborated by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of plan fulfillment.

The desire to master political knowledge to be able to correctly assess the phenomena occurring in the country and in the world is a characteristic feature of our socialist way of life. It has become a necessity for many. For example, the workers of the Kimry Footwear Factory, answering a question about the benefits of political training, noted: "Modern life is full of all kinds of circumstances and events which are by no means easy to understand. How do you find answers to the questions that arise, to the uncertainties and doubts? In the first place, at political classes. We have grown so accustomed to this that when such classes are not held for a long time, there is something missing."

People's taste for political knowledge -- wanting to expand and develop it -- must be constantly stimulated. How? The only way is to satisfy their interests more fully and make the classes interesting, lively, and intelligible.

This was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum which set the task of changing the style of political education, improving its quality and results. The past year has shown that much has been done in this area. The scientific and theoretical standard of education has improved, and it is now more in tune with life and the problems that labor collectives have to tackle today. The practical aspect of the classes is being intensified. With propagandists' help students find the most rational ways of improving labor productivity, strengthening labor discipline and organization, and ensuring creative endeavor. Socialist pledges, personal creative plans, and personal economy tallies are being elaborated by students in political schools. The classes throw up specific proposals on improving management. Here is just one figure: Proposals by the students of Chita Oblast alone resulted in a saving of around R5.5 million.

Yet all these gratifying facts do not justify the conclusion that the work style of political education everywhere has been updated. Many schools and seminars still study questions of CPSU theory and policy superficially, substitute repetition of well-known propositions for a thoughtful analysis of vital problems, and fail to work with primary sources.

Changing the style of political education is a complex, multifaceted process requiring a comprehensive approach and considerable effort. In some party organizations the work amounts merely to the solution of organizational questions and replacement of one form of organization with another.

In the last academic year special emphasis was placed on students' independent work, but in fact, in many cases, this demand only finds formal expression because the taste for working with books is not being developed adequately and the methods that go with it are not being taught. This happens because propagandists themselves often lack the required skills because they were not taught them at seminars either. The conclusion is that, first of all, it is necessary to substantially reorganize the training system for propagandists.

Improving the effectivenss of political education is part and parcel of the intensification of its practical application. You will probably not find a party organization which has not given its propagandists this task. Students are writing reports on topics related to production, they are analyzing the economic organizational activity of enterprises and their departments, and making proposals aimed at improving the labor process. It is important for practical tasks not to be overly utilitarian -- such a danger does exist -- and not to be ends in themselves. Often, when students are being guided as to what practical methods to use, it is deemed necessary, at every class, to discuss production affairs, which often means that the classes resemble production conferences. In this case the propagandist has missed the point of political classes, which is to ensure that every student has a profound grasp of party policy, is able to analyze a particular economic or social phenomenon from a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, and conscientiously carries out his civic duty. After all, people's ideological maturity and political consciousness cannot be judged merely by the way they fulfill production plans. Their motivation is equally important. Yet what motivates people's attitude toward their work and toward the fulfillment of pledges is something that classes sometimes fail to discuss.

The change in the style of political education is associated primarily with the eradication of formalism, the elimination of the situation where theory is remote from everyday practice, and the elimination of dogmatism, superficiality, and verbiage. They are chronic diseases and not easily eliminated. The influx of new propaganda forces into the political education system -- and this is aided by a more painstaking and thoughtful approach to cadre selection and periodic examination -- has suppressed them to a marked extent. It is now important to provide the propaganda forces with methodological skills. Unfortunately, the successful experience of work with propagandists at some political education centers and officers is slow to spread. But there is some interesting experience. In Chelyabinsk, for example, one propagandist in five specializes in one group of classes. By constantly deepening his knowledge and building up methodological skills he becomes a veritable "ace" in his field. Some 90 percent of the political education leaders are mastering this method.

Class and seminar training of propagandists is well thought out in Leningrad and Volgograd Oblasts. Section classes there collectivly discuss key questions of CPSU and political theory and elaborate effective methods of explaining them to students. They teach people how to handle information sources and work with statistics, bibliographies, and technical facilities in the propaganda sphere.

In Krasnodar Kray and Vladimir and Belgorod Oblasts party committees' sectorial sections and trade union and economic organs are involved in working seminars and classes. Information centers have been set up in a number of areas that have all the requisite information and methodological material on hand. These "propaganda packs" save leaders' and political schools' time and make it easier to prepare the next topic. Staff at the Novgorod Political Education Center send out teams of consultants to give specific methodological assistance at local level.

Continuing the dialogue with the ideological aktiv, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA intends to publish materials about all the valuable undertakings in the sphere of methodological training of political education leaders and the experience of the best propagandists under the rubric "Propaganda and Agitation Expertise".

The effectiveness of training is determined to a considerable extent by the party committee's attitude to it. Party organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, and other regions are paying considerably more attention to the political education system. This style must become the norm for gorkoms and raykoms.

DPA: CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST RENOUNCES CITIZENSHIP

LD151304 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) -- Moscow civil rights campaigner Irina Grivnina and her husband Vladimir Neplechovich, in a statement to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, have given up Soviet citizenship for themselves and their two daughters age 12 and 2, the human rights organization "Continent Society" (Gesellschaft Kontinent) reported in Bonn today.

According to the society, 39-year-old engineer Grivina was sentenced to 5 years of exile in 1980 as a member of the Working Commission on the Misuse of Psychiatry, which is banned by the Soviet authorities. She spent the time in Kazakhstan and after her return, she did not receive permission to stay in Moscow. Irina Grivnina and her family have been invited to the Netherlands, but exit visas have not yet been granted. The couple justified their application to relinquish Soviet citizenship by claiming that normal life and a normal education for their children are impossible in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NOVOSIBIRSK UNIVERSITY LAUDED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Novosibirsk State University, named after the Leninist Komsomol, the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its services in preparing qualified specialists for the national economy and development of science. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD]

RSFSR MINISTER AWARDED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Aleksey Maksimovich Kalashnikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Order of Lenin. This is in recognition of his services to the Soviet state and his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD]

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT UP 12 PERCENT OVER 1981

LD152243 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] In Moscow the results have been published of the Soviet Union's agricultural development in the first 9 months this year. Cooperative farms have sold the state 6 percent more cattle and poultry and 4-and-1/2-percent more milk. Grain harvesting has been completed in most areas. Work has successfully been going on to take in cotton and rice.

Tentative estimates say that the gross agricultural output this year will be up 12 percent as compared with 1981, the first year of the current 5-year period.

MESYATS SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DAY EVE

PM170920 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Yu. Savin report: "Field and Livestock Unit Workers' Holiday; Festive Meeting in Moscow Devoted to Agricultural Workers' Day"]

[Excerpts] The country is preparing to celebrate Agricultural Workers' Day. This is rightly considered to be a nationwide holiday and the work of farmers and stockraisers to be honorable and responsible. After all, sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives together with their partners in the agro-industrial complex are at the forefront of the struggle to fulfill the country's Food Program, whose implementation ensures the further growth of national prosperity.

On the eve of the holiday, 12 October, a festive meeting was held in our motherland's capital. It was attended by expert masters of fields and livestock units, specialists, and organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production from all corners of the country. Alongside them were workers from procurement and processing enterprises and organizations serving the countryside, plus representatives of the public from Moscow and Moscow Oblast.

The meeting presidium consisted of M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; USSR and RSFSR ministers; and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments. Production frontrankers, innovators, and scientists also attended.

The report at the meeting was delivered by USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats. Allow me first of all, he said, to carry out an honorable assignment from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to you and through you to all workers in the agro-industrial sector of the economy his ardent greetings, cordial congratulations on the holiday, and wishes for new successes, prosperity, and happiness in your lives.

Agricultural workers are greeting their professional holdiday with intensive work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress. Like all Soviet people they unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy and ardently approve the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo, activity which is completely geared to ensuring the further growth of national prosperity and the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

Measures to create a highly developed and efficiently functioning agro-industrial complex are being consistently implemented.

Immense financial, material, and technical resources are being channeled into the resolution of this task. The country's vehicle and tractor fleet is being updated with every passing year. Consignments of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents are growing steadily. The area of reclaimed land on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has expanded. Major measures are being implemented to specialize and concentrate production, increase its efficiency, and strengthen farms' economies. Extensive construction of well equipped housing, cultural and consumer service facilities, and roads is under way in the countryside. The material conditions of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are improving, and wages and payments from consumption funds are growing.

Today, it can quite justifiably be said that the comprehensive development of the countryside's production forces and the stress laid on their better and rational utilization is the very basis on which our agriculture is confidently progressing along the road of intensification and overcoming the complex climatic conditions of recent years with the least expenditure and losses.

This year good harvests of grain crops have been obtained by many farms in Krasnodar, Stavropol, and Altay Krays, Omsk, Moscow, Tula, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Novosibirsk, and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Georgia, the Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, and Armenian SSR's, and Kazakhstan's East Kazakhstan, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, and Uralsk Oblasts. Particular attention has been devoted this year to the production of strong and valuable wheat varieties. Great efforts to improve field productivity have been made by beet-growers, cotton-growers, viticulturists, and masters of citrus and tea plantations. There is a possibility of fully meeting the population's needs for vegetables and potatoes.

It is now very important for both rural workers and their agro-industrial complex partners to ensure the total safekeeping and timely processing of all output which has been grown and to deliver it to consumers in good condition. There can be no justification for anyone permitting even the slightest losses of the harvest during harvesting, transportation, and storage. Thrift must be the invariable law of all our economic life.

Stockraisers are working intensively. On 1 October, in comparison with the same period last year, meat purchases in the country had increased by 785,000 metric tons, milk purchases by 2,348,000 metric tons, and egg purchases by 802 million. The entire increase has been ensured by increasing cattle and poultry productivity. Cattle numbers have increased and their safekeeping has improved. All this creates real prerequisites for fulfilling the plans that have been set for the procurement of livestock products. It is especially important now to make the maximum use of all the potential for supplementing feed resources, to strictly account for them, to organize feed preparation, processing, and enrichment on every farm from the very first days that the livestock are brought indoors, and to include all available feed shops and feed plants in the work.

The collectives of many enterprises and organizations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the USSR Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Procurement have worked well together with kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. Practice has convincingly shown that where genuinely businesslike and economically valid relations are established between agro-industrial complex partners, good end results of management are evident.

The need for shock and creative labor at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan was particularly stressed at the meeting. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, every rayon and oblast must profoundly and thoroughly analyze the results of the current year and determine how effectively the economic, scientific, and labor potential that has been created in the countryside is being used.

There are still some serious shortcomings here. Unfavorable weather conditions have caused enormous damage to farms still using old-fashioned working methods without relying sufficiently on scientific recommendations that have proved their worth. But on kolkhozes and sovkhozes where correct crop rotation has been assimilated, the structure of sown areas is well conceived and seed production well organized, and land, equipment, and fertilizers are used skillfully and competently, all work is fulfilled within the best possible time and to a high agrotechnical standard, and good harvests of grain and other crops are garnered. One conclusion suggests itself here -- it is necessary everywhere to further improve farming systems and comprehensively assimilate them in all farms, teams, and links, taking account of the prevailing soil and climatic conditions.

Increasing the production of grain and improving its quality is a subject of prime concern on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. This means that we must ensure high farming standards everywhere, use only first-class zoned seeds in grain fields, implement timely measures to protect grain from disease, pests, and weeds, and conduct all field work in the best possible time and to an excellent standard.

The active introduction of intensive grain-crop cultivation techniques is of great importance. The use of them this year has produced an additional yield per hectare of 10-15 quintals in Tambov and Lipetsk Oblasts and 20-25 quintals in Moscow and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays.

The scale of the introduction of intensive and improved winter-crop cultivation techniques has already been expanded to 6.4 million hectares for next year's harvest. It is also planned to intensively cultivate spring wheat on 10.5 million hectares of fallow and postfallow secondary crop land in the Volga, North Caucasus, Siberia, and Urals Regions.

The responsibility of farm leaders and specialists and agricultural organs for the cultivation of groat crops is as yet underrated in a number of rayons and oblasts, and proper organization does not exist in procurement of these crops; therefore, the plans for the sales of buckwheat and millet to the state are not being fulfilled. We must immediately take measures to make it possible to radically rectify the prevailing situation by 1985 and significantly raise the level of millet and buckwheat production.

Much remains to be done to increase gross yields of sunflowers, sugar beets, cotton, flax, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, and other farming products. There are no secondary sectors; it is important to satisfy all Soviet people's needs for the fruit of the earth.

Returns on production capital in stockraising units and complexes in a whole string of rayons and oblasts are still constrained by the state of the feed base. Although concrete steps have been taken to strengthen it in recent years, the problem of the accelerated development of feed production has not lost its acuteness and urgency. In order to obtain stable supplies of the necessary stockraising products, it is necessary to annually have no less than 35 quintals of feed units per standard head; yet, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes store only 20-25 quintals.

The main task in the concluding year of the 5-year plan is to increase harvests of coarse and succulent feed and reduce the grain used for forage. Resolving this task means improving everywhere the structure of the land allocated to feed crops, expanding sowings of perennial grasses -- primarily alfalfa and clover -- pulse crops, rape, and feed beets, and increasing their yields, especially on reclaimed land. It is necessary to procure more high-quality mixed silage. It is no less important to persistently increase the productivity and improve the utilization of natural feed land. The most serious attention must be devoted to the quality of procured feed.

The quickest way to achieve the targets outlined by the Food Program in each sector is to significantly increase the returns from the economic potential that has already been created on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The improvement of financial autonomy and economic relations is a powerful accelerator of positive processes in agriculture. The overwhelming majority of farms are now able to operate profitably. Nonetheless, there are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where spending limits for links, teams, and livestock units have not yet been set, where systematic monitoring of the utilization of resources is not organized, and where the results of work are not discussed in collectives. This practice must be resolutely eradicated. We can and must transfer all kolkhoz and sovkhoz subunits to financial autonomy by 1985.

New steps must be taken in the mass introduction of the collective contract system and other progressive forms of production organization and labor remuneration.

The new administrative organs -- the agro-industrial associations -- have a great role to play in improving all economic work in the countryside. In many parts of the country they are confidently gathering strength, amassing experience, and confirming in practice the correctness and timeliness of the measures taken by the party to restructure the running of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. However, there are still many cases of passivity and an absense of proper initiative and businesslike efficiency.

Agro-industrial associations must more persistently and meaningfully coodinate work and organize economic mutual relations among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and their agro-industrial complex partners. They must maintain daily monitoring of the solution to problems of the social restructuring of the countryside and the training, retraining, and stabilization of machine operator and other mass trade cadres. Their purview must constantly cover cardinal questions such as the correct correlation between the growth of labor productivity and wages, the rate at which capital investments are recouped, the use of funds, and the safekeeping and quality of products.

The festive meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES STATE OF WINTER PREPAREDNESS

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[Editorial: "On the Threshold of Cold Weather"]

[Excerpts] Falling leaves and lowering skies graphically confirm the forecasters' predictions about the advent of cold fall and winter weather. Light snow storms are already frolicking in northern regions of the RSFSR. There is sleet in the Urals and Siberia. The Hydrometeorological Center promises frosts this week in the Central Chernozem Region and locally even in Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts. You might think that the succession of the seasons is an ordinary phenomenon known to everyone. Nevertheless, the seasonal changes in the weather frequently catch us unawares, complicating both work and domestic life in the extreme.

Many people probably remember that extraordinary winter 5 years ago, when cold weather and snowfalls caused considerable harm to industry, transport, and agriculture. But it is not enough simply to remember. Lessons must be deduced from practical experience, and conclusions drawn for the future. What is needed for the stable, smooth working of all sectors of the national economy in the fall and winter period?

It is necessary, above all, to properly prepare enterprises and organizations, housing, municipal services, and social and consumer projects. In addition, it is necessary to arrange uninterrupted supplies of fuel, electricity, heat, raw materials, and semimanufactures to enterprises, cities, and villages. It is a task of exceptionally great economic and sociopolitical significance to implement this package of measures, as well as an indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of the plan targets at the concluding stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was from precisely these positions, exactingly and constructively, that the progress in preparing the RSFSR national economy for work in the 1984-1985 fall and winter period was examined recently at an RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session.

To judge from the reports, the leaders of the Gossnab, the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services are quite optimistic: Generalized statistical data attested that things are better this year than in previous years. However, careful analysis shows that the overall comparatively good figures hide certain facts which give grounds for concern and alarm. It was pointed out that the standard of organizational work by many of the republic's ministries and departments and local soviets in preparing sectors, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and organizations to work under conditions of cold weather and snowfalls still does not meet the increased demands. Unless immediate, effective measures are taken, this situation could lead to serious complications in the work of industry, construction, transport, and agriculture and to a reduction in the growth rates achieved in industrial and agricultural production.

The need to complete the creation of adequate fuel stocks is one of the obligatory tasks that must be resolved without delay. This applies, above all, to the Ministries of Roads, Motor Transport, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and River Fleet, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, and the RSFSR Kolkhoz Construction Association. The enterprises subordinate to them still have not fully received and delivered the coal, fuel oil, peat, and firewood allocated to them according to the funds. The Ministries of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming must take more energetic measures to deliver fuel to kolkhozes and sovkhozes from warehouses and bases of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. This work is still far from completion, and the cold weather is already making itself felt. The situation is being aggravated by the fact that during the coming winter, in livestock raising there will be a considerable increase in the volumes of straw and other coarse feed processed in feed shops. This will entail additional fuel expenditure. Under such conditions every kilogram of fuel oil, coal, and peat, and every cubic meter of firewood must be utilized particularly rationally. Farm leaders must be far more energetic in eleminating various kinds of losses and unproductive expenditure of energy resources.

Incidentally, this remark applies not just to agricultural enterpriese. In any sector the thrifty consumption of fuel and energy resources serves as an additional source of their replenishment [sentence as published]. However, many ministries, departments, and local soviets are not taking sufficiently effective measures to fulfill the set targets and adopted pledges. The reduction of the consumption of fuel, liquid fuel, and electricity at enterprises and organizations of the construction materials industry and the textile, food, and meat and dairy industries and in transport subdivisions is considerably less than planned. Measures to intensify the policy of thrift with regard to energy resources are, as a rule, of an uncoordinated and local nature and are not backed up by material incentives and technical means. Is it really possible to create economies without organizing accurate accounting and monitoring or without giving workers and specialists a vested interest?

Another fact: Why do people in Kemerovo Oblast strive every year to save fuel and electricity, while, say, in the Komi ASSR, there is overconsumption? The reason, evidently, is that different attention is given to the important issue. In this connection it is appropriate to recall words from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the conference of people's controllers: "Thrift must become the immutable law in all our economic life." It is perfectly obvious that party committees, local soviets, trade union organizations, and economic leaders must do all they can to ensure that a thrifty and economical attitude toward fuel and energy resources becomes a matter of paramount importance for every labor collective.

Reports of substantial shortcomings in the preparation of housing and municipal services for the fall and winter period are issuing from the Udmurt ASSR and Astrakhan, Volgograd, Kalinin, Magadan, Pskov, and a number of other oblasts. They attest that local party and soviet organs are not exercising adequate control over the entire range of measures associated with the start of the winter season. The construction ministries' contracting trusts are being very laggard in constructing heat supply projects due for completion, boiler houses, and branches of gas mains. The motor transport establishments of the Ministry of Motor Transport and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are slow in helping the rural population deliver fuel to homes. In other words, "winter is already coming into view," but many cities, villages, enterprises, and livestock units are still "in their summer clothes." This does not happen of its own accord but because of the sluggishness, irresponsibility, and even the negligence of quite specific officials. Leaders of ministries and departments and local party committees and soviet ispolkoms must increase exactingness toward the workers directly responsible for this sphere of activity, and, where necessary, they must take additional exhaustive measures.

Just such extraordinary and urgent measure should at last be taken by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry in order to overcome the protracted laggardness of fields of the Main Administration of Oil and Gas for Tyumen Oblast. Leaders of the coal industry and the railways must more efficiently cooperate in delivering to its destination the coal that has accumulated at the mines and open-cut pits and in increasing the necessary coal stocks with the consumers. A large volume of prewinter work still remains to be done at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. Power workers have a lot to do to ensure the full reliability of electricity and thermal stations when working under cold weather conditions and to accelerate the preparation of power transmission lines, particularly in rural localities. Of course, it is also necessary to ensure the planned commissioning of new power units. Special attention must be devoted to supplying power to the most important sectors operating in continuous technological mode.

It would be wrong to overdramatize the situation, for much as been and is being done to ensure the national economy's steady rhythm under winter conditions. But it is too soon to rest contentedly. Party and soviet organs must attentively examine and check the entire range of prewinter work. It is necessary to involve party groups, deputies' commissions, and people's controllers in this work. Of course, the task does not consist in exposing and noting shortcomings; the chief thing is to achieve the necessary results as soon as possible by constructive measures and by mobilizing labor collectives and to prevent seasonal hiccups and losses. Time does not wait. Cold weather is on the threshold.